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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

July 12, 1922



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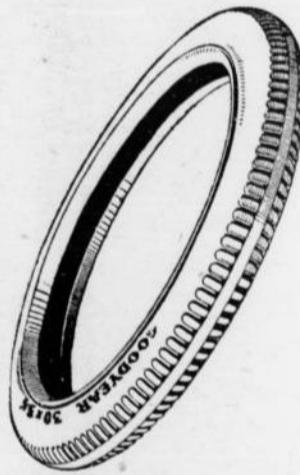


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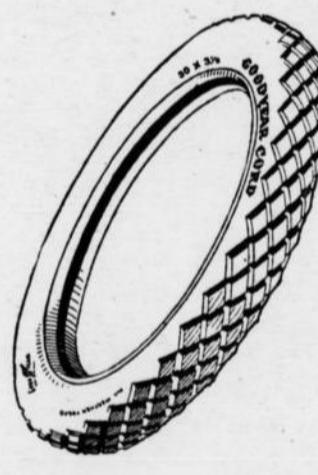
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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No. 28

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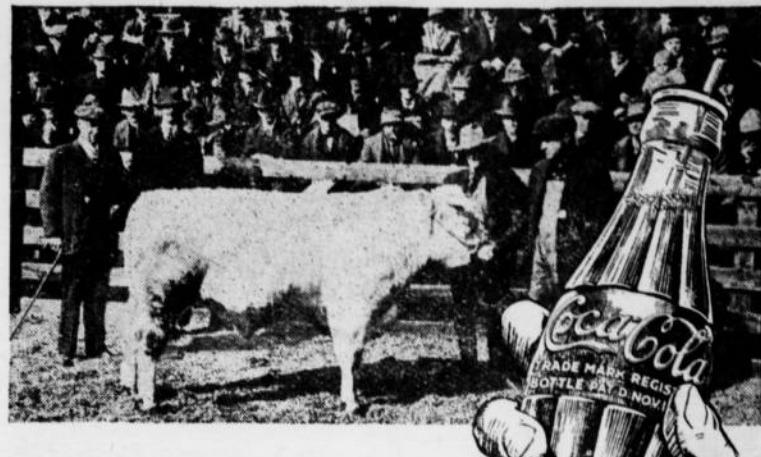
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 12, 1922

Be on Your Guard

This is the last issue of The Guide to reach the country before the balloting in Manitoba on July 18. We wish to utter a warning to the farmers of Manitoba to be on their guard against last-minute "roorbachs" that may be launched when it is too late for a reply. The two old parties are making a desperate fight against the farmers and are not hesitating to use misrepresentation and even falsehood to accomplish their purposes. No doubt they will launch further attacks on the Winnipeg Progressives in the hope to divide city and country. In all probability they have some further charges against the U.F.M. all ready for distribution. The farmers will be wise to pay no attention to any such attacks and proceed with their duty of electing U.F.M. candidates to form a stable, strong and business-like government after July 18. The farmers have a great opportunity before them and a real duty to perform in the interest of their province. They should allow nothing to divert them from the course they are pursuing.

Winnipeg Progressive Associat'n

The Progressive movement in Winnipeg appears to have become the pet antipathy of the speakers for the two old political parties in the Manitoba campaign. Speaking at Pipestone on July 3, Hon. Edward Brown declared, as reported in the Free Press, that the men behind the Progressives in Winnipeg were men who were afraid that the Norris government would introduce an income tax, and that the Progressive candidates were out for the purpose of securing office. At Hartney on July 4, Premier Norris identified the Progressives with an organization of business men which waited upon the government with a demand for cessation of loans to farmers under the Farm Loans Act and Rural Credits Act. Col. Arthur Sullivan, on behalf of the Conservatives, speaking in Winnipeg on July 4, after a display of those personalities so dear to the heart of the politician who has no ideas to put before the electorate, declared that the Progressives had one policy on prohibition for the city and another for the country.

There is not an atom of truth in any of these assertions. The Progressive Association in Winnipeg was initiated by the Winnipeg local of the U.F.M. It is organized in precisely the same way as a local of the U.F.M., and it came into existence to meet the political needs of those of the Winnipeg electorate who were in sympathy with the political ideals of the U.F.M. The Progressive Association has formally accepted the political principles laid down in the platform of the U.F.M. Moreover, the candidates of the U.F.M. in conference in Winnipeg, after hearing how the association came into existence and what its purposes are, warmly welcomed the Winnipeg Progressive movement.

Col. Sullivan complains that the convention which nominated the Progressives was not an open convention. It was a convention called as the U.F.M. conventions were called, except that every member of the association was invited and over three hundred attended. The Progressive candidates in Winnipeg were the choice of this thoroughly democratic convention, and they were chosen with a view to securing a slate that would represent practically every section of the community. The Progressive Association has nothing to do with and knows nothing about the matter mentioned by Premier Norris, and the implication in the premier's remarks that

the Progressives are opposed to the Farm Loans and Rural Credit Acts is without the slightest foundation of truth. With regard to Mr. Brown's allegation, it is sufficient to repeat that the Progressive Association accepts the plank on taxation in the platform of the U.F.M.

On prohibition the same thing applies. The U.F.M. stands for settlement of the question by a direct vote of the people, and so does the Winnipeg Progressive Association. Col. Sullivan, it may be mentioned, believes that if prohibition were abolished there would be a great influx of tourists from the United States, which would necessitate the building of more hotels, which in its turn would solve the problem of unemployment. This brilliant thought may stand as an example of the intellectual not to say moral bankruptcy of the provincial Conservative party.

The Winnipeg Progressive Association was formed to link town and country together in a common democratic purpose. That is the sole reason for its existence, and the attacks upon it are but part of the attacks of the old parties upon the U.F.M., which they realize is a movement to make politics more than a mere game between ins and outs, as it has been in the past. The two old parties are in a panic at the great tide of public opinion that is steadily rising in support of the Progressives. These untruthful attacks are merely the dying struggles of the old order.

Honors to Progressives

In an editorial reviewing the recent session of the Dominion parliament the Montreal Gazette, staunch supporter of big business and traditional Toryism, has the following to say:

The honors of the session go to the Progressives who have gained some notable successes, among them the establishment of a Wheat Board, reduction of rail rates on wheat and flour and a revision downward in the tariff, which, though slight, was given them as a sop. Mr. Crerar can, indeed, exclaim to the premier: "Thou shalt be King and I will be viceroy over thee."

As the Gazette approved of neither the Wheat Board nor the reductions in rail rates that were secured, and was critical of the tariff reductions while eulogizing Mr. Fielding as a minister of finance of whom the protected interests need have no fear, and while it still professes to regard the successes of the Progressives as being of the character of "class legislation," it is something to have it handing out the honors of the session to the Progressives. It means that they accomplished something which their opponents hoped they wouldn't, and secured legislation that without them would not have been secured. The Gazette, in fact, makes it plain to the farmers that it was worth all their efforts to have their own representatives at Ottawa.

U.F.M. Stands for Unity

Although at this time of writing (Friday) nominations have not taken place, a survey of the political field in Manitoba reveals a situation which, unless the electorate rises to the needs of the hour, will result in a legislature as hopelessly divided as the last and with as little warrant on the actual issues facing the province. In the 43 constituencies outside of Winnipeg in which polling will take place on July 18, there are 15 constituencies in which there will be more than two candidates, and in 13 of these there is a U.F.M. candidate.

This situation is one that demands the utmost exertion on the part of the U.F.M. if

we are not to have a repetition in the next legislature of the minority representation which characterized the last. The U.F.M. itself is a unifying body. It unites persons of differing opinions for purposes upon which they are in agreement. The U.F.M. platform is the joint product of persons of all kinds of opinions; it is in fact that form of compromise on questions demanding action that is of the very essence of practical statesmanship. With such a platform any division among the farmer electorate will bring a weakness that will ultimately react upon the welfare of the farmers. There is a need for unity today among the farmers as strong if not stronger than at any time in the past, and upon them rests the responsibility of a citizenship which demands recognition of the public need. That need is a thoroughly representative legislature, and the province will only get that by the farmers standing solidly by their own organization and voting for the U.F.M. candidate.

Mr. Motherwell Explains

The Guide has received a letter from the private secretary of Hon. W. R. Motherwell, in which exception is taken to the criticism of Mr. Motherwell's attitude toward a Wheat Board appearing in The Guide of May 24. We are referred to Mr. Motherwell's speech in the House of Commons on June 14 (Hansard, pages 3045-3051), in which he quoted from his election speeches and literature to show that he favored a voluntary and not a compulsory national marketing system for wheat.

We have no desire whatever to misrepresent Mr. Motherwell, but the fact remains that Liberal propaganda in the constituency of Regina in the election last December voiced a demand for re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919. The Liberal slogan was, "Vote for Motherwell and the Wheat Board," and at that time there was but one meaning attached to the term "Wheat Board." What was meant was a Wheat Board such as we had in 1919.

Mr. Motherwell's speech in the House of Commons on June 14 indicates that he never was in favor of such a Wheat Board. Mr. Motherwell's supporters knew that it was such a board that was demanded by the farmers of Saskatchewan, and we still maintain that between Mr. Motherwell and his supporters the electorate was deceived. Mr. Motherwell used the term Wheat Board in one sense and his supporters in another, the latter using it in the sense in which it was used by the farmers themselves. The case stands as a good example of the method in practical politics of getting over embarrassing questions.

Up to the Farmers

When the farmers were content to label themselves Liberal or Conservative, to follow blindly the party and docilely vote as the party said, political spell-binders were wont to refer to them as the backbone of the nation, the great stabilizing force in national life and the source of sound political opinions. Things have changed since the farmers decided to take a hand for themselves in the political game. Now they are called anything from a selfish class to rampant Bolsheviks. However much the old political parties may denounce each other—and they were no slackers at that game in the past—they are now finding greater pleasure in denouncing the farmers. The Liberals would like to retain office, the Conservatives to secure it, but both are doing their best to keep

the farmers out. To the old political parties the farmers count only as voters—as party fodder; they have to be prevented from becoming more at any cost. Office and political power are only for the privileged few.

So in 14 constituencies in Manitoba the Conservatives have agreed not to oppose the Liberals; in eight the Liberals have agreed not to oppose the Conservatives; in two constituencies principles have counted for so little that the Liberals and Conservatives have combined on fusion candidates. Anything to keep out newcomers in the political world is the motto of the two old parties. They will agree not to oppose each other or they will reconcile the irreconcilable in the person of a fusion candidate if the exigencies of the moment demand it. On this matter they are of one mind; they must forget their differences if they would survive.

It is another argument for the U.F.M. to stand solidly together. There is no reason why the U.F.M. should not carry every constituency in which they have a candidate. The farmers have the power if they have the will to secure a substantial majority in the next legislature, and thus ensure a government that will have the requisite support for the carrying out of necessary reforms and administrative changes. It is up to the farmers; the victory is theirs if they pull together. They have a place to hold in the farmers' movement; they have the examples of the U.F.O. and the U.F.A. to live up to and their achievements to repeat. Every farmer on July 18 should go to the polls and mark his ballot for the U.F.M. candidate.

Reduced Freight Rates

On June 30 the Board of Railway Commissioners announced a reduction of 7½ per cent. in the rates on certain basic commodities, such as forest products, building material, bricks, lime and plaster, potatoes, pig iron and other iron commodities. The rate on

grain and flour was fixed by parliament in the legislation relating to the Crows' Nest Pass agreement, and the Board of Railway Commissioners, in arriving at the reduction on the other commodities, took as a basis the figures of the C.P.R. in their offer of reductions preceding the decision on the Crows' Nest Pass agreement. The C.P.R. estimate of the loss of revenue on their offer was \$8,338,469, of which \$5,354,139 was on grain, leaving \$2,984,330 to be distributed among other commodities.

The president of the C.P.R., however, estimated that the Crows' Nest Pass agreement on rates would mean to his company a loss of \$7,159,537, and the re-instatement of these rates therefore left \$1,178,932 to be distributed by the board among other commodities, and the board estimated that this amount would be equal on present traffic to a reduction on the commodities mentioned of 7½ per cent.

The board estimated that the reductions provided for by parliament and the 7½ per cent., together with the reduced international rates of 10 per cent. ordered by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission and which came into force on July 1, would reduce the revenue of the C.P.R. by about \$11,000,000 and that of the National Railways almost as much. These reductions the board felt were heavy enough to be going on with. The new rates come into force on August 1, except those on grain which became operative on July 6 by statutory renewal of the C.N.P. grain rates.

Voting Certificates Abolished

An amendment to the Dominion Elections Act passed the House of Commons in the recent session by which sub-section 2 of section 29 of the act is repealed. This was the sub-section providing that the nationality of a person "as it was at the birth of such person shall be deemed incapable of being

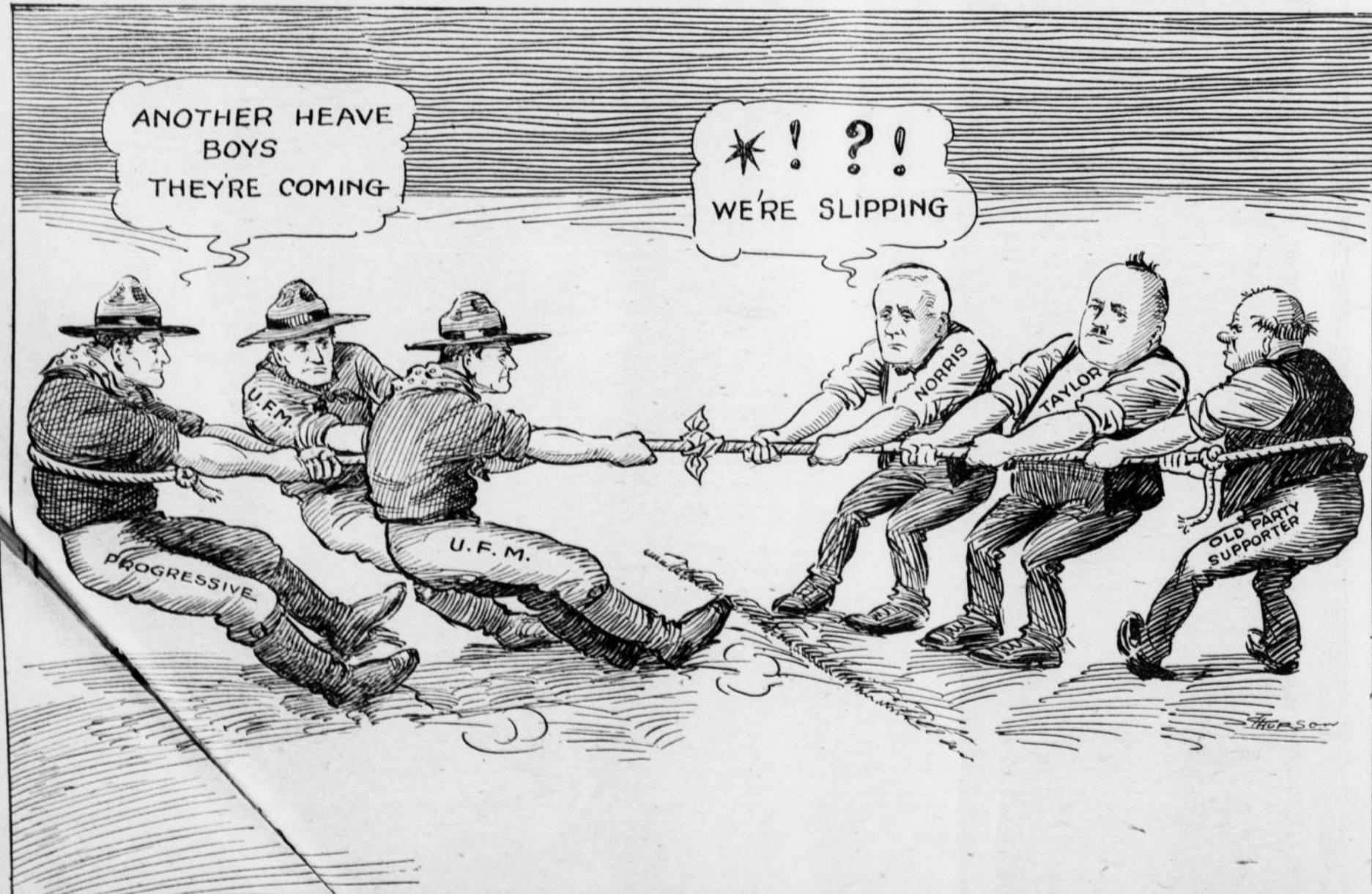
changed," and establishing the obnoxious system of voting certificates to be obtained by application to a judge having jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings.

This peculiar system established by the Meighen government imposed considerable hardship on a numerous class of otherwise eligible voters in the prairie provinces, such voters having frequently to travel a long distance to procure the necessary voting certificate. The repeal of the section makes the voting qualification now follow the Naturalization Act, which is at once the more simple, logical and just procedure.

At the annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, recently held at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., a resolution was passed asking for a conference of representatives of the Dominion and provincial governments for the purpose of defining fields of taxation so as to prevent overlapping and duplication. This is at least one question on which the farmers and the manufacturers can meet on common ground.

The increased stamp tax on checks, post office orders, express orders, etc., does not come into force until August 1. Until that date the present rate of two cents on all checks remains in force. After that date the rate will be two cents for every \$50 or fraction thereof with a maximum tax of \$2.00. The tax on receipts does not come into force until the beginning of next year.

According to returns furnished parliament by Hon. W. S. Fielding on request of H. E. Spencer, M.P., for Battle River, there are only 11,534 persons in Canada with incomes between \$6,000 and \$10,000, and only 29,331 whose incomes exceed \$6,000. It is incredible. Either there are a lot who manage to dodge the income tax or a lot that live beyond their income.



The Political Tug of War

The Spirit of Space

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

EVE BENSON pulled sharply at the two halves of the muslin window curtain, dragging them along the tape until they met exactly in the centre. There was something secretive, even furtive, in the movement, as if she did not wish her action noticed; but a sharp sound of tearing, where a corner of the muslin had frozen to the pane, caused her husband to look up in mild surprise.

"It seems a little warmer with the glass covered," Eve volunteered in answer to the look. But in her heart she knew that the real reason had nothing whatever to do with cold, and that she welcomed the thick white frost upon the window as yet one more barrier between her and that outside of which she had grown so inexplicably afraid. Once she had been able to shut it out by a mere drawing of the blinds, but that time seemed long ago. She could not remember exactly when she discovered how ineffectual was the flimsy shield of glass and muslin; but, almost imperceptibly, the great outside had crept in, a veritable presence, to be always with her. Its immensity, its chill, its desolation pervaded everything; beside it the narrow walls of the prairie farm house seemed a mere mockery of security. Glass and muslin were no longer a barrier to her vision; instead of the homely and familiar things before her she saw the endless stretches, the blank monotony, the menace of the prairie.

She had come to feel about it as one might feel about some gigantic iron circle slowly contracting upon a gasping, suffocating victim. Once, a settler, a Swede, temporarily insane, had stopped at the Benson's on his long journey cityward, and Eve had never forgotten the frantic fear in his blue eyes, nor how he had laughed, peal upon peal of laughter sinking into low chucklings when he would mutter and mumble to himself, declaring that the "prairie had got him!" At the time she had wondered what he meant, but now she thought that perhaps she knew. What if, after all, the prairie were not a contracting circle, but a great lair where the Spirit of Space lay crouching, waiting, ready to spring? What if some day it would spring and throttle her, Eve Benson, into the same insane laughter?

"Well, what have we on the menu to-night, Eve?" asked her husband cheerfully. He was a big man; half of the little room's breathing space seemed taken up by his bigness.

"Did you expect to have something different?" asked Eve wearily.

Tony Benson laughed. "There's always room for a miracle! Not that I'm complaining; when a man's hungry—"

"You are always hungry, aren't you, Tony? I wonder how you manage it."

He stretched himself complacently. "Work," he said, "just work. But it takes the nip of frost like this morning's to cause the real thing. Isn't it getting a little warmer? Seems to me I feel a change."

"Perhaps; what possible difference can it make?" Eve's tone was sufficiently dreary to startle the most unobservant of husbands. Tony looked at her sharply. Her pretty lips were drawn and bloodless, there were deep circles under her eyes.

"I say, Eve," he began uneasily, "you mustn't talk like that, you know it doesn't do—out here. That chap—" he paused.

"Yes?"

"Oh nothing; at least, what I wanted to say is that it does not do to let one's self slide out here. You know what I mean. A person has to buck up and not get thinking that nothing makes any difference. Everything makes a difference, a tremendous difference."

Eve spread the tablecloth for their early supper, and placed the dishes in silence. Tony, his sudden anxiety soothed by the sound of his own voice, went on talking. He set forth in detail, and with embellishment, the advantages of living upon a prairie farm at the back end of beyond. He drew a picture of the strong, free life,

the ideal life for a man sure of himself and determined to win out. He made light of the loneliness, the shadeless summer, the white winter which crouched like a live thing just outside the door—and was getting along famously when a tea-cup slipped, broke, and Eve screamed sharply, a shrill scream which jerked him suddenly to his feet.

"Eve—child!"

"Don't! See, let me pick it up. Go away, Tony; you are so big—you take up all the room!" She made a little choking noise, and caught at her throat.

"Aren't you well, girlie?"

Eve did not answer, and Tony, with more sense than might have been expected, was silent also. He told himself that he didn't seem to understand Eve this winter. He wondered if she were fretting for anything. But meanwhile he felt it wise to move out of her way, and let her pick up the broken cup. He tried, even, not to watch her, for lately Eve had developed a curious dislike of being watched; it was one of the many little things which he did not understand, and which worried him whenever he gave himself time for worry. This evening her uneasiness seemed more marked than usual. It surely was not natural to scream like that at the crash of a broken tea-cup. Vaguely, Tony began to wonder if the prairie were "getting on Eve's nerves."

"Eve," he said, when at last she called him to the table, "how would you like to spend Christmas in Moose Jaw?"

"I couldn't," said Eve.

"I could get along here all right."

"You couldn't, and even if you could my going would still be out of the question." There was finality in her tone. "I—I wish you would not talk about Christmas, Tony," she added suddenly. "Just let's not think of it!"

He gazed at her in real and hurt surprise. "Why, Eve!" he said.

Eve pushed her tea-cup away with a nervous gesture.

"I can't help it, Tony! Christmas out here seems such a funny thing. Something to laugh at. When I think of it I feel like laughing just as—as that Swede laughed—you know, the insane man who—"

"Eve!"

"I do, Tony. Christmas here? God! think of it!"

The exclamation startled Tony beyond measure. He had not thought it possible for Eve to speak like that.

"You'll have to go in to Moose Jaw," he said decisively.

"I can't. You know it is impossible."

As a matter of fact he did know that in her present condition the journey would mean a grave risk. Yet the knowledge that she hated the thought of Christmas hurt him and frightened him too. She had always loved Christmas time, and—they had been married on Christmas Day.

"Eve," he said, gently, "couldn't you buck up a little? You know it's bad for you to get so down. We are not going to live here forever. A few more years, and if you do not like it by then

we will be able to leave it all and go back East. We will live in a city if you like. But I've got to win out here. I've got to! You encouraged me to try it yourself. You said—"

"I know, I know, Tony! It's all right. Of course I'll fight it out." Her tone was almost cheerful, but her mind looked back with a dull wonder to that time of which she spoke. She remembered, as one might remember a

some books, and some chocolates. You want a Christmas tree with shiny things on it, and most of all you want a surprise."

In spite of herself Eve felt the load lighten a little. "A surprise!" she echoed.

"Yes, something—but that would be telling. You would be only one night alone. You wouldn't mind that would you?"

"No, oh no!" Involuntarily Eve's



"You—back!" she said. Then, more slowly, "I thought you were staying until tomorrow?"

dream, the days before their marriage when she used to listen, entranced to his talk of the great West, whose voice he heard calling him. She remembered that she had thrilled at the thought of its vastness, its richness, its possibilities; even its rigors, its hardships had seemed large and alluring in those days. She had had no fear of trusting herself to its mercies; and even had she felt fear she would still not have hesitated. Tony had meant security. Scarcely less dreamlike seemed their first year upon the prairie. There had been no fear then. Things had become more real and less alluring, but scarcely less delightful. And Tony had still meant security. They had been happy in that first year. It seemed very far away now. She could not tell exactly when the gladness had begun to fade out, and fear to creep in. First had come a dull dislike, then a sick disgust, when even to look at the unchanging horizon brought physical nausea, and then, little by little, fear! Tony no longer meant security. His bigness was coming to mean almost oppression. Sometimes she had a horror that if the iron circle of the prairie crept in much closer there would no longer be enough breathing space for her and Tony. When that happened Tony would have it all, and she would be— She usually pulled herself up sharply at this point.

This time it was Tony's voice which dispelled the morbid horror.

"I'll tell you what, Eve," he broke in cheerfully. "I'm not going to have you trying to forget Christmas. We'll have a Christmas—a real one. I'm going into Moose Jaw."

Eve looked up startled.

"In this cold?"

"It's getting warmer. Look at the window. I know what's the matter with you, girlie. You want some new things. You want some clothes, and

tone had something of relief in it. She glanced guiltily at Tony to see if he had noticed. But Tony was smiling into the fire, intent upon his swiftly forming plans.

"The truth is you have been too much alone here, Eve. A woman isn't like a man."

"No!" Eve's tone held faint irony.

"A man gets out and around," continued Tony vaguely, "and he has the interest of his work. The laying foundations, you know, the building up. It's a great life for a man! I often wonder how I lived before I came here. And then the bigness of it all. Great Scott, a man can breathe here!"

Eve shivered. A man could breathe, of course—and if there was only enough air for one— She resolutely shook the horror off! ". . . I think I'll go to bed, Tony; I'm tired."

Next day seemed likely to justify Tony's expectations. It was certainly warmer. A little corner had thawed in the window pane nearest the fire. (Eve drew the window curtain very carefully over it. It was unwise to give the prairie any loophole.) Breakfast, upon Tony's part at least, was a cheerful meal. His spirits were particularly good, because he felt that he was going to do something which would help Eve to become more like her old self. He reproached himself for not having done something before.

"Tony," said Eve, "doesn't this lower temperature mean more snow?"

"Possibly, but not today or tomorrow. Don't worry."

"But if a blizzard—"

"There won't be a blizzard. That's one thing that we seldom have here. It's in North Dakota that you get the blizzards."

"But this sudden change—"

"Surely, Eve, you can trust me to know what I'm talking about." Tony's voice was a trifle impatient, and Eve,

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Open Door of Higher Education

DURING the last quarter of century vast changes have occurred in the attitude of the public towards women's work. Not many years ago the one and only place for a woman was in the home. Anyone courageous enough to enter the business world or to take university training was frowned upon.

Fortunately, some adventurous souls broke away from time-honored custom and made a start in the world. True, they did so at the risk of being forbidden to return home, but took the chance because they wished to live their own lives. Due to such courage and to the change of opinion it gradually brought about, everyone considers it "quite the thing" for a girl to take up work that appeals to her. In fact, wide-awake people see the advantage of equipping a woman with professional training. Even if she never expects to actively engage in public service, she might in the future, through bereavement or financial reverses be



L. Olive Cole, D.D.S.

forced to provide a living for herself and for her family.

Many young women at present are trying to make up their minds as to what work to undertake. With teaching all are familiar, but not so with other professions. In order to give the women readers of The Guide an idea of the more uncommon, unusual work a girl may do, a few specialists were interviewed. The following is a summary of their opinions.

Dr. L. Olive Cole, a successful dentist in Winnipeg, is doing splendid work in straightening teeth (orthodonture). She has a large number of children in her practice whose mouths she has changed from the unsightly to the normal. She also does considerable work with women. Dr. Cole is most enthusiastic about her profession, and says that "women dentists can do anything that men undertake and are particularly good at certain phases of the work because their fingers are small. In pulling teeth science counts more than strength, for if you know the way the tooth is growing, it is possible to extract it without a tremendous amount of force."

"It now takes five years to obtain a university degree in dentistry," continued this woman dentist. "Courses are offered at the universities of Toronto, McGill and Nova Scotia, while in the near future there is likely to be a dental college in connection with the University of Manitoba. Wherever dentistry is taught the course is very heavy and the work concentrated for it is wide in its scope. Of course we have to study physiology, anatomy, biology, and bacteriology just like doctors of medicine, because the health of the mouth cannot be considered apart from the rest of the body. The degree obtained after five years is doctor of dental surgery (D.D.S.)."

"To my knowledge, there are only about 14 women dentists in Canada, most of whom are doing general work. A few are engaged in preventative dentistry but, as I said before, all branches of the profession are open to them, so the future holds much in store for the right kind of women."

"Girls who are attracted to dentistry and are ready for hard work will find it most absorbing. In our profession those who are mechanically inclined have an advantage over those who are not."

"My work is very interesting, so I am happy in it, especially when working with children. They come to me afraid of the ordeal which they think is ahead."

Women No Longer Excluded from Professions—A Doctor, a Dentist, a Nurse, and a Home Economics Specialist Give Description of their Work—Equal Opportunities for Studying Scientific Agriculture

of them, and after a while gradually become so accustomed to treatment that they do not mind coming alone. A lot of straightening has to be done when teeth grow in an irregular manner, but contrary to popular belief, this is not particularly painful. Modern methods enable us to do this corrective work very gradually so that the pressure is not too severe."

When talking to Dr. Cole about her work she showed me the plaster casts of the upper and lower teeth belonging to some of her patients. The first "impression" taken before treatment commenced, invariably showed irregular teeth and often poorly shaped gums. One particularly ugly "set" had prominent front teeth on the upper gum, while the corresponding lower ones slanted inwards. These serious defects were caused by thumb-sucking in babyhood. An impression taken when treatment was complete showed a set of teeth which were normal and regular. "In fact," said Dr. Cole, "they go away quite good looking."

In discussing the work of nurses, Miss Christina Macleod, assistant superintendent of the Brandon general hospital, stated that "nursing is a field unparalleled in its opportunities for personal service. To the young student with high school or university education it offers more than she imagines, for there are innumerable interpretations of 'I

was sick and ye visited me.' From home, hospital, city, hamlet, 'unorganized' areas and foreign lands comes the demand for more and still more fully qualified women who are ready to care for the sick. Equally important with this is the ever increasing amount of preventative work that is teaching the nation how to be healthy."

"We are always anxious to tell those who are seeking to obtain self-fulfilment in the nursing profession of the numbers of opportunities awaiting them. The director of one of our training schools states that the alumnae of her institution are engaged in no less than 53 different types of nursing. This is not to be wondered at when one realizes the tremendous strides our profession has taken in the last twenty years. To my knowledge the following are some of the opportunities that await the girl who is seeking to do social service work of a high order—public health nurse, residence of office nurse, school nurse, district nurse, Red Cross nurse, infant welfare nurse, superintendent, assistant superintendent, night supervisor, operating room supervisor, social service worker in hospital or community, pre-natal clinic nurse, industrial nurse, nurse in mission fields, laboratory nurse, vocational nurse."

"The training given a nurse is not an easy one, but when it is completed, she is in a position to bring relief and comfort to suffering humanity. Beside the actual nursing of patients, all good courses include a thorough study of physiology, hygiene, chemistry, biology, bacteriology, psychology, physics, nutrition and sociology. Thus it is evident that the girl with high school or university education who has self control, tact, perseverance and a stern sense

of duty will be the one who will climb to the top."

"The various fields in which a nurse can engage offer so much more than a livelihood or professional promotion, for with her training she can help by personal service and teaching to restore health and to decrease suffering among hundreds of her fellow creatures. Women entering our profession must face sincerely and earnestly scenes of helpless people who are looking to science to bring them relief."

Speaking of home economics, Margaret M. Speechly, associate editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, gave some details of the opportunities for young women in this profession. "There is undoubtedly a large number of ways in which a home economics specialist can render real service to her country. As yet, there are many branches of our work which have to be developed, but that is only natural when it is so new. A short time ago people spoke of 'domestic science' which refers to the teaching of cooking and sewing, but anyone using that term today brands herself as old-fashioned. From small beginnings a few years ago the profession has broadened its scope tremendously. It is now the science and art of right living, embracing the many activities of the home and putting them on their rightful level."

"An important thing about home economics is that it is positive in its outlook. It helps people to live longer and to enjoy better health by the right choice of foods; it shows them how to clothe themselves becomingly at a minimum cost; it teaches them to make their homes more attractive; it guides people in budgeting and spending their income so that they may save for a 'sunny' day—rather than for the proverbial sickness or funeral; it helps homemakers to put their work on a business basis; and it gives expert advice about labor-saving devices—these are only

Christina M. Macleod
Reg. Nurse

some of the ways in which our profession serves the public of city and country. While a home economics specialist must be an intensely practical person, she has at her command scientific knowledge which enables her to tell people the reasons for certain things that happen in everyday life."

"Only those young women who are in earnest about their work will make a success of home economics. The very best material available is wanted, and not the girls who 'are no good for anything else,' for the work is hard and a graduate is expected by the general public to be an authority on everything under the sun. It is amazing and bewildering at times the variety of questions one is asked."

"It is now possible to get university training in home economics in several provinces in the Dominion, so there is no need to go to other countries for instruction. In choosing a course it is wise to select one that is equally balanced between household science and household arts, both of which are based upon chemistry, physics, biology, botany, bacteriology and other allied subjects."

"The next thing of interest to a girl

planning her future is what she can do when she has obtained a degree in home economics. Opportunities available are lecturers, teachers, supervisors, dietitians in hospitals and colleges, journalists, institutional managers, analysts in research bureaux and factories, home advisors in banks, managers of tea rooms, interior decorators, costume designers, visiting nutrition workers, Soldier Settlement Board advisors, home demonstration agents, extension specialists in clothing, foods, home furnishings, boys' and girls' clubs, and community workers. These are at least some of the opportunities awaiting a thoroughly trained woman who has scientific knowledge at her finger tips, and practical experience to back it up, with an abundance of energy to make her work a success. One of the greatest advantages of our profession is that there is no competition with men."

Dr. Ellen Douglass who has a general practice in Winnipeg, has unbounded faith in the future for women in medicine. Due to her ability and to the fact that she is a woman doctor she has worked up an enviable "connection," so is in a position to state what possibilities there are during coming years. "We can do with many more women practitioners than we have at the present time," declared Dr. Douglass. "Of course, the profession will never be overcrowded because of the hard work attached to it. One's time is never one's own, and it is unlikely that anyone would become wealthy, but the work is intensely interesting to the woman who has her heart in it. This helps to make up for inconveniences."

"There is no branch of the medical profession in which women cannot engage—indeed there are fields in which they excel. In administering anaesthetics they are often very expert, for lightness of touch counts for a great deal. As surgeons, their small fingers enable them to operate with ease. It is not nerve that is needed for operating, but skill which is developed through training. Some women have been very successful as eye, ear, nose and throat specialists, while others have gone in for work among tubercular people. As bacteriologists and biologists women doctors are rendering splendid service to the public. In some schools, the regular inspection of children is done by feminine physicians who make reports on the condition of the rising generation."

"Instructional work in pre-natal care and the feeding of children is one of the most useful branches of our profession, and one for which women are particularly adapted. There is a very great need for such educational work at the present time."

"In general practice," continued Dr. Douglass, "there is a splendid future for women, as they often make splendid family physicians. From experience, I have found that women will come to me for treatment in the early stages of diseases when there is more chance of making a cure. Mothers tell me of various things about the family which might not have been brought to light so soon, if I had not been a woman doctor. In obstetrics, women's small hands enable



them to do excellent work. Some of our numbers have taken up this line as a specialty, but in general practice there is plenty of it to do."

"Don't forget the mission field what-

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Wild cucumber vines used to good effect about the farmhouse of S. Ramage, of High River, Alberta

Should My Daughter Marry a Farmer?

*Mothers in the Light of Their Experience on the Farm,
Give Their Answers to this Question*

AFTER 21 years' experience as a farmer's wife, with all the work and the ups and downs of farming, I would most assuredly and confidently reply, "Yes" to your question, do you want your daughter to marry a farmer?

There are, to my mind, three very important factors that go to make a successful marriage: health, happiness and prosperity. To take the first, health. The greater majority of young farmers in this country are well set up, healthy men, steady, reliable, and in an emergency quick and capable. They have learned to respect themselves and to live clean lives, without which no man can be healthy, and good health brings with it even temper and contentment. Then, too, the girl who marries a farmer has a real chance to "pal" with her husband. They are very dependent on each other for society; their work and interests are bound up together, and the things that are "worth while" they plan together. Very few young farmers but have been through the mill of adversity with their parents, and their early experiences make them sympathetic and generous to their wives. Then when children come—and very few farm homes are without the great blessing of children—the farm mother always has time to enjoy her baby, and farm children and their parents become real companions, both in love and understanding, for country life makes for both, and that spells happiness in a woman's life.

Then as regards the financial problem, a farmer's wife has the opportunity of making money in her home, and those who have done so know how great a pleasure comes with the well-earned cream cheque, or egg money, however small the amount may be. The rift in many a woman's life is having to ask for every cent. The most generous of men can be thoughtless, and it gives one such a lovely feeling of independence to cash one's own cheques. One hears a great deal of the hard-working and monotonous life on the farm, but are there not drawbacks in every walk of life? To a certain extent the charge is true, but to that I would reply thus: The young farmer of today is not going to take "sitting down" the deal that his father, owing to conditions, had to take. He is demanding an adequate return for his labor, and he will have to get it. He is using more scientific methods; he is bringing business principles to bear on his profit and loss account and as far as possible he is eliminating the "loss" account, and above all he is not putting "all his eggs in one basket." There is most certainly a wonderful agricultural future for the West, and the coming farmer is built of the material to "get there," and his wife will get there too, and the "East" will come to the "West" before he gets through, and

that time is nearer than many people imagine. The monotonous life will vanish, for with fair returns for their labor they will be able to obtain all the change and recreation they require, and I will undertake to say that their money will be spent in a worth-while manner.

In conclusion, I would point out that with the educational advantages now obtainable, the farmer's daughter of today is not the "country cousin" of yesterday. She is as modern, business-like and practical as her city sister, and if she elects to marry a farmer, as so many country girls do, her mother can feel confident that as far as is humanly possible, her daughter has chosen wisely and well and has before her every prospect of a healthy, happy and prosperous future.—Ambitious Mother.

YOU ask, "Do I want my daughter to marry a farmer?" Yes, that she may enjoy the broader outlook and riches of rural life, even as her mother has. Freedom from life's meaningless conventionalities, the open sky with the ennobling call of the rising sun and the glories of the departing day, and communion with nature daily call forth the infinite within one.

What are a city child's responsibilities and pleasures? Few errands, little housework, school, play under danger's heel, lure of the movies, restraint, nothing to develop resourcefulness or spontaneity. Time hangs heavy, mischief lurks and immorality commences. On the farm there are innumerable things to do, for which each child must accept his responsibilities and work is play when properly presented to a child, useful play, that teaches that child to be an asset to the community. Children, watchful of the busy mother, soon become adept in numerous useful occupations—gardening, poultry-raising, sewing, ironing, mending, knitting, etc. Living akin to nature they have more freedom, less temptation, and learn naturally the bigger truths of life, as

well as plenty of wholesome food and pure air.

Truly the farm woman is busy and some tasks are distasteful, but what occupation has not some unpleasant duty? After all, it is a matter of the heart and mind that spell contentment or make life a drudgery. Her work can be so planned to give sufficient time for social activities. These we are getting through our organization, the Grain Growers' Association. This organization is the saving factor of rural life, bringing with it pleasure, education, opportunities for development and the solution to our problems. Much of the former so-called drudgery is now eliminated by the use of a small tractor or electric-power instalment, making the standard of efficiency equivalent to that of the city. Lastly, she has her home, her independence, her resources that seldom know defeat.

As for medical facilities, we have nursing housekeepers and municipal hospitals. If out of range of these, most of us live where cars, trains or telephones quickly connect us within the realm of proper medical care.

A woman in the country counts for so much. In the city she is only one of thousands.

I like the country for the big, whole-hearted persons it develops. They may lack the polished finish of city folk, but the innermost soul counts for more than mere conventionalities. Friendliness and hospitality are bestowed alike on everyone. Social customs and doctrines have not ground them down to hard, fast rules.

A farmer's wife has closer relationship with her husband. Their business and interests are one. They enjoy together the true pleasures of home-life. What is home if interests differ and one's husband spends his evening at the club, lodge, etc., or else is preoccupied over business affairs? True comradeship is the making of a happy home.

I have lived in the city. I appreciate its pleasures, its educational opportuni-

ties, the convenience in the homes, and its numerous other advantages, but I have studied both and have come to the conclusion that the country offers more real and lasting advantages. Then, too, the men and women who hold the highest positions and have made the greatest success in life are those almost invariably who have come from the country. The country provides the backbone, the stamina and the proper foundation. Above all, "God made the country and man made the town." For these reasons I want to see my daughter marry a farmer.—Saskatchewan Mother.

BEFORE discussing this very important question, I wish to state that if my daughter were considering marriage, I would consider the four-fold character of her suitor and his suitability as her life-mate of greater importance than the place of making a home. However, if the chosen one were equally well fitted for life on the farm or in the city, I would prefer them to choose the farm.

You ask my reasons for this decision. In reply I shall gladly give the reasons which my fiance and I held not so many years ago, when we decided to return to the farm to begin our home life. Since then we have proved that two willing hearts can establish an ideal home where happiness abides on a farm even in south-western Manitoba.

Since the average man judges at first glance by dollars and cents, we shall first view the financial side. This is dark at present, but we are now in the aftermath of a world war, and better days will come. The farm never offers a fortune, but it does offer an honest, comfortable living to those who study its needs, who spend money and time wisely and who are not afraid of hours of toil. We are prone to compare the financial position of the farm wife with the city wife of only the very successful business or professional man, which is not exactly a fair comparison. In our own home I have the power of attorney to write cheques on my husband's general bank account. Besides this I have the butter and egg money to use for household expenses. Other ways could be found to earn money if one had time or strength.

This leads us to consider the physical aspect. The problem of obtaining domestic help is now vital, as the farm domestic is almost impossible to secure. In our own district, composed of well over 20 sections, there is only one domestic. She is continuously needed in her permanent employer's home, but has often to be given leave to kindly help in homes where she is more needed, as when a new baby arrives. There are two solutions to this domestic help problem—either electrical power plants must be made available to all in price,

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OUR CONTEST

In the March Household Number of The Guide we asked our women readers this question, "Would you in the light of your experience on the farm advise your daughter to marry a farmer?" If so, why? If not, why not?" We received 440 letters with 360 in favor and 80 against marrying a farmer. Last month we printed the prize winning letters and this month we are printing more. Others will appear in later issues.



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News of the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Miggibotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

U.F.A. Central Board Meets

Commencing on June 13 and lasting three days, a meeting of the Central Board of Directors of the U.F.A. was held in the Central office, Calgary, all of the members being present with the exception of Mrs. Kiser, who was absent on account of illness, and W. J. Jackman, who was attending the convention of the Canadian Association of Municipalities at Victoria, B.C.

Many matters of vital importance to the organization, were discussed at the meeting, and a committee, consisting of H. C. McDaniel, chairman, S. Lunn and J. Lewis Smith, was appointed to draft proposed amendments to the constitution.

A resolution was carried, suggesting that all of the locals throughout the province, carry on a membership drive, before harvest.

By courtesy of the United Grain Growers Ltd., the board heard an address on the world's livestock situation, by W. J. Elliott, superintendent of the livestock department, and C. M. Elliott of the United Grain Growers' commission department, spoke on the world's wheat situation. Both of these addresses were greatly appreciated.

Talk on Practical Agriculture

A meeting of the Champion local U.F.A., heard an interesting address by W. H. Fairfield, of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. Mr. Fairfield dealt with practical agricultural matters such as the conservation of moisture, prevention of soil drifting, and the weed menace, and at the conclusion of his address answered a number of questions from the audience.

Resolution on School Taxes

Ferguson Flats U.F.A. local at its last meeting discussed the problem of education for farm children in thinly settled districts. A resolution passed states that a number of children in the municipal district are getting no education at all, and that others are able to attend school only during the summer months, while a number of settlers living outside the school district pay no school taxes whatever, and suggests that school taxes should be collected either by the province or by the municipality, and that whichever agency collects the taxes should control the schools.

Telephone Service Needed

At a recent meeting of the Douglas U.F.A. local, delegates were appointed to interview the minister of railways and telephones to see what could be done towards securing telephone service for the district.

Greenfield U.F.A. local at its last meeting decided to forward a resolution to the department of railways and telephones, Edmonton, asking that a night operator be installed at the Milk River telephone station. The problem of securing medical assistance for the district was also discussed at some length.

An Unusual Kind of "Bee"

The last meeting of the Prosperity local was interrupted by a telephone call for assistance, of a rather unusual nature. A valuable mare belonging to one of the farmers of the district had fallen into a well of over thirty feet in depth. It seemed at first hopeless to attempt to rescue her, but after several hours strenuous work on the part of the members, with ropes, pulleys and blocks she was raised to the surface, apparently none the worse for the experience.

Legislative Report

Nakamun U.F.A. local at a recent meeting, which was well attended, heard an address from G. MacLachlan, M.L.A., giving a summary of the work of the last session of the legislature.

Better Roads Needed

The principal topic of discussion at

the last meeting of Lac La Biche U.F.A. local was the poor condition of the roads between the settlement of Lac La Biche and the railway, and a resolution was passed petitioning the minister of public works to have these roads improved.

A Valuable Booklet

How to Organize and Carry on a Local of the United Farmers of Alberta, is the title of a booklet which has been of great service to many secretaries and members of U.F.A. locals. It gives full information regarding the procedure necessary in organizing a new local, hints on the conduct of meetings, rules of order, an outline of the duties of officers, suggested plans of work, programs and activities, advice to canvassers for new members, a list of achievements of the U.F.A., and a list of proposed achievements, short histories of some successful locals—and of the organization, suggested subjects for debates, and addresses of officials to whom to write for various information. Every member interested in the success of his local should have a copy of this useful little book, which can be obtained from Central office at ten cents per copy.

Rules of Order

Of particular value to presidents and vice-presidents of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals is the booklet, The Conduct of a Public Meeting, by Miss E. Cora Hind. Central office has a supply of these little books at ten cents a copy. In addition to the presentation in a clear and concise form of the rules of order for public meetings, the duties of the presiding officer and of the secretary are outlined.

Grain Growers' Sunday

Grain Growers' Sunday, which was fixed for the present year on June 18, was well observed throughout Saskatchewan, a large number of locals having arranged special services for the occasion. At most, if not all of these meetings, collections were taken up which in some cases went to the Social Service Council, and in others to the Russian Famine Relief and other funds. The services on the whole were well attended.

At Battleford, the Rev. Mr. Amaron, resident minister, spoke to the members of the Waines local and their friends. At Craik the service was taken by Prof. W. W. Swanson of the Saskatchewan University. The meeting took place in the big chautauqua tent, and was well attended. The Atwater and Bangor locals had a visit from Mr. Edwards, vice-president of the S.G.G.A., who spoke at Bangor in the afternoon and Atwater in the evening. John H. Wesson, director of District No. 11, spoke to the members of Forest Bank and Dee Valley locals to the number of approximately 150, addresses being also given by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Methodist minister, Mr. Paling, president of the Goodlands local, and Mr. Pightling, secretary of the Forest Bank G.G.A. At Sintaluta, the Rev. Thos. Bray, president of the Sintaluta G.G.A., presided, and was supported on the platform by P. Trout, secretary, and the Anglican minister, Rev. H. J. Munday. The meeting was held in the Memorial Hall, and was addressed by W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, a member of the S.G.G.A. executive, and director of District No. 8. Representatives were present from the locals at Indian Head, Wolseley, and Abernethy, and the musical program was in the charge of the Sintaluta Choral Society, under the leadership of W. Troughton. The Oasis, Wheatland and Olevean locals held a united service in the Grain Growers' Hall, Richmound, with Mr. Cummings, missionary, and Mr. Collinson, the Nazarene minister, as speakers, special music being provided by the choir.

Among other services which were

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Sisters in beauty

Two pretty girls, sharing the same beauty secret, although one lived 3,000 years ago. Girls who both know that a fresh, smooth, radiant skin is not only woman's greatest charm, but one within the reach of every woman.

For pretty girls used Palmolive in the days of ancient Egypt, just as they do today. The crude combination of palm and olive oils which served as beautifying cleanser was the inspiration of the familiar Palmolive cake, famous for its mildness the world over.

Modern science, with all its progress, can find no milder, more soothing cleansers than these two ancient oils. It can only perfect their combination and offer it in the most efficient and convenient form.

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To state that just washing your face every day will give you that all-desired, fresh, smooth skin may sound too simple to be true. But such cleanliness is the foundation of complexion beauty, for this reason:

The accumulations of dirt, oil and perspiration, cold cream and powder must be removed or they will collect and clog the tiny pores which compose the surface of the skin.

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The smooth, creamy lather of Palmolive soothes while it cleanses. It removes every trace of injurious dirt and skin accumulations and secretions, leaving the face becomingly soft and smooth, with radiant freshness and natural color.

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The Pan-American Conference

A Brief Summary of the Work of the Conference of Women from the Americas Held at Baltimore—By Mrs. M. L. Burbank

THE ambitious plan of a Pan-American Conference of Women originated in the mind of a Maryland member of the National League of Women Voters, and the recent meeting at Baltimore was held under the auspices of that organization. The objects of the conference are set forth in the following paragraphs in the official call to the third annual convention of the N.L.W.V.:

"Peace among nations is essential to the work that women have most at heart. A definite step towards the maintenance of peace has been taken by the conference on limitation of armaments. The league has borne its full share of responsibility for making known to the conference the profound hope of the people of this land that war may cease. But this hope can never be wholly realized until friendly co-operation for common ends takes the place of international rivalry. The league believes that friendliness with our neighbor countries will be stimulated and strengthened when women from all parts of the western hemisphere come together for sympathetic study of their common problems."

In response to this call about one hundred and twenty-five delegates, representing twenty-two countries, gathered at Baltimore, and six strenuous sessions were devoted to discussion of matters vitally affecting humanity.

Child Welfare

The first subject to be taken up was Child Welfare. It was quite apparent that difference of race or language does not mean difference of interest or effort among women. Many of the Latin American delegates spoke in Spanish or French at this session, but the presence of a very capable interpreter overcame this difficulty. Child welfare work, physical, mental, and moral, is receiving attention from the women of every country, many emphasizing the fact that the home is the most important unit. One of the delegates said that families of from eight to twenty were the rule in her country, but the infant mortality was high and they would adopt the slogan of "fewer and better babies." In Mexico girls are given courses in child psychology and their motto is "a healthy mind in a healthy body." In the Philippines an association of women owns a dairy farm. Milk stations for tubercular children, and special schools for the sub-normal have been established by the government of Paraguay. Infant mortality has been reduced from fifty per cent in 1905 to 22½ per cent. at present.

The Nicaraguan delegate rather naively informed the audience that legislation on child welfare was not needed in her country as "the mothers are interested." The children's bureau in Washington is doing a great work, but on the whole the Canadian delegates realized that they need not be ashamed of the child welfare work being done through organizations and governments in their own country.

Education

A session was devoted to the subject of education, and again a brief report was presented by the representative from each country, this also proving a very live question everywhere. In Chile the government is giving special attention to manual training schools, as too large a proportion of young people are entering the professions, and all girls are given one year of domestic science. Costa Rica has compulsory school attendance, and spends more money on education than on either agriculture or war. The Philippines do not need legislation for school attendance as the people are anxious for education, but require more money for schools and teachers. The Mexican government appropriated sixty million dollars for education last year, and

there are many voluntary workers who "teach by the sake of their country." They have four free national universities as well as free motion pictures of an educational character. Peru has the oldest university in the world, having been in continuous operation since the time of Philip II, but it has only recently been opened to women. In Colombia 82 per cent. of the adults can read and write, while in Uruguay all education, even the highest, is free. The delegate from Haiti, who spoke beautiful French, said her country women are anxious for education as it "opens all doors, including the door of liberty."

Women in Industry

On Friday morning the topic was Women in Industry, touching principally upon the eight-hour day, prohibition of night work, allowance for maternity,

etc. There are nine million women engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, and that country has a federal Women's Bureau of Labor with a woman in charge. In Mexico women are a very important factor in industry and by organization have raised their wages from nine cents to over two dollars a day. They have also secured provision for maternity allowance, as have several other countries. Peru has advanced legislation for women in industry. Factories must be well ventilated, and provided with a room where children can be cared for during the day. A woman may remain away from her work for sixty days, with full pay, for childbirth. Costa Rica and Uruguay have an absolute eight-hour day for both men and women, and in the latter country all girls employed must be provided with chairs. Only a few countries reported a minimum wage law, and there was no discussion of "equal pay for equal work."

Perhaps one of the most valuable sessions held was that of Friday afternoon, when the subject was the prevention of traffic in women. Listening to the talks on this subject one was impressed as never before with the appalling conditions which exist, and with the frightful significance of the words "legalized vice." Anglo-Saxon countries do not seem to be the least guilty in this inhuman traffic, and the delegate from the Philippines said her country was reasonably moral "before the Americans came." It was agreed that one of the first efforts should be the abolition of legalized vice, and a Southern member of the National League gave a vivid description of how the women of her city had cleaned up the red light district through the civic elections. Sex education, and the study of social hygiene, with strict supervision of the feeble minded, were shown to be necessary in remedying this evil. A bureau for the purpose of gathering and disseminating information on social questions has been created in the secretariat of the League of Nations, with a woman in charge, and some international progress is looked for through this agency.

The discussion on the civil status of women, at Saturday morning's session, included marriage and divorce, family property, joint guardianship, civil service positions, etc., and it was found that the laws of the various countries are very diverse on this subject. In the Latin countries a woman upon marriage becomes the partner of her husband, and all property acquired is regarded as a common fund for the benefit of issue, while the Anglo-Saxon law has been based on the assumption that a woman upon marriage becomes the chattel of her husband, losing both her identity and her property. The delegate from Uruguay created some merriment when she described the enviable position of women in that country, where the wife

Continued on Page 20

Judge Your Own Bread

How Anyone Can "Score" Bread after Baking or at a Fair—
By Margaret M. Speechly

MANY a woman has won prizes at the "show" without knowing why her product was superior to her neighbor's, while another exhibitor finds it hard to understand why she didn't carry off a red ribbon. After long experience in judging at fairs I have come to the conclusion that most people are working in the dark. Judges are always willing to explain their awards, but at summer fairs there is very little time for going into detail. A score card is therefore an excellent thing for showing where entries "scorched high" or where they "fell down" and is a good substitute for a verbal explanation from the judge. It will probably be a help to those who expect to exhibit bread at the "show" this summer to score it a few times before the event. That reminds me of the numbers of warm loaves I have seen exhibited at fairs. It is almost an impossibility to judge bread which is out of the oven only a short time, so do your baking the day before the fair.

Each year, in a great many districts, judges for women's work are secured locally, so the accompanying score card may be of assistance to those who are undertaking the job of placing the awards.

On looking over the card you will see that there are four main divisions—general appearance, crust, crumb and flavor. The total number of points for each is found opposite. Underneath the headings are subdivisions which give further instruction to the user and opposite these are the points for each. In the first main division the 15 marks allowed are divided between baking, size and shape. When scoring the bread, the judge puts the number of points earned by the entry in the vacant column and after finishing all the subdivisions totals up the card. It is a good plan to have a reliable adder accompany the judge so that she may complete her work very quickly. The placing of exhibits may take a little longer when score cards are used, but the benefit derived from them is worth it. Unless agricultural fairs are made more educational than they are at the present time they are not fulfilling their purpose.

The score card is arranged so that the outside of the bread is judged first. Under general appearance the first division is baking—if it is baked well, the loaf is neither underdone nor burnt, but is a golden brown on all sides. Points are taken off if it was not long enough in the oven or if it was scorched, according to the wisdom of the judge. If it is a little darker than the ideal color subtract about half a mark, but if the shade is as dark as a nigger, take off a couple of marks at least.

An important item is the size of a loaf, for it is difficult to cook the centre properly if it is too large. As a rule, the loaves shown at a fair are too extensive. Many a time the loaves have been so tall that I needed something to stand on while cutting. A bread pan about 4x5x9 inches is a good size for exhibition purposes. The appearance of the loaves will be more attractive when made singly than when several are baked in one large pan.

Shape is Important

The shape of the loaf depends on the stiffness of the dough and on the baking. If too much flour is added the crust will crack, while if insufficient has been added the dough will run over the sides and make an unsightly loaf. Uneven heat causes it to be higher at one side than the other, while too much

heat at first makes a hard crust which cracks as the rising continues. An ideal loaf should have straight sides, and a top that is smooth, well rounded, unbroken and unwrinkled.

So far we have only dealt with the outside of the loaf, but as everyone knows "things are not always what they seem" on the surface. In opening a loaf, it is a mistake to cut a piece off the end, for the middle might be doughy. Take a half inch slice from the centre with a bread knife so that you can thoroughly investigate the interior of the loaf.

On looking at the card you will notice that the color of the crust is the first item to consider. As stated above, it should be a golden brown, which should continue beneath the surface. Deduct points if it is very brown, or burnt, or pale, or grey in appearance.

The next thing is the depth of the crust. The ideal is one-eighth inch, but on very large loaves it is usually more because they have to be baked long enough to ensure a thorough cooking of the centre. This is another reason why it is better to make smaller loaves for exhibition purposes.

The crust should be crisp and yet tender. Deduct points from bread that has a tough, leathery or brittle crust. Of course, a loaf should have a crust on the sides and bottom as well as on the top.

When judging the crumb, look for an even, creamy color throughout with a satiny sheen as you look across the loaf. Dark, streaky, grey bread never scores high.

The grain or texture of the crumb should be fine and uniform in size, with the holes distributed evenly throughout the loaf. The best way to judge texture is to hold the slice of bread up to the light. If it is close at the bottom and very porous at the top, subtract as many points or half points as you think necessary. In a properly made loaf there are no heavy streaks, and the holes are the same size at the bottom as they are at the top.

Lightness must be considered in relation to the size of the loaf. This usually is done by weighing it in the hands. If allowed to rise very long a loaf becomes too light for its size.

The Crumb Should be Springy

The elasticity of bread refers to the power of the crumb to spring back when pressed with the finger. If the right amount of liquid is used, and if the baking is done properly, the bread should be elastic and springy. A doughy loaf will retain the impression of the finger.

Moisture is important, for when large batches are made it is desirable that the bread keeps fresh as long as possible. The crumb should not be dry, harsh, or crumbly, but on the other hand should not be too moist.

Now we come to the flavor. You will notice that more points are allowed for flavor than for any of the other divisions, because, after all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. However, the experienced judge does as little tasting as possible and relies a good deal on a well-trained nose for detecting sourness, rancid fat or mouldy flour. Everyone knows the sweet odor and nutty flavor of well made breads.

With these short explanations of the score card it will be easy to judge your own bread a few times before fair day. Score cards of the above shape when printed on cardboard are convenient for a judge to hold while marking each entry.

BREAD	SCORE CARD
Exhibitor No	
General Appearance	15
Baking - - -	5
Size - - -	5
Shape - - -	5
Crust - - -	15
Color - - -	5
Depth - - -	5
Crispness - -	5
Crumb - - -	30
Color - - -	6
Grain - - -	6
Lightness - -	6
Elasticity - -	6
Moisture - -	6
Flavor - - -	40
Odor - - -	20
Taste - - -	20
	100
Remarks -----	

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Coffee as a Flavoring

Variety is the Spice of Life—Flavor with Coffee for a Change—
By Doris M. St. Ruth

THE experienced housewife lends variety to the daily meals by the use of various spices and flavorings. Coffee is always on hand, yet its value as a flavoring is perhaps not generally appreciated.

The quality of the coffee is of the greatest importance. It should be, if possible, freshly ground. If you do not possess a coffee mill, at least keep your coffee in an air-tight container and do not buy it in too large quantities. A well rounded tablespoon of finely ground coffee to a standard measuring cup (one-half pint) of actually boiling water is the usual proportion. As for the making of it, old Marjory Graeme's famous recipe has never been improved upon.

"You make it in a jug," said old Marjory; "but it's not what you make it in, it's how you make it. It all hangs on the word fresh—freshly roasted, freshly ground, water freshly boiled. And never touch it with metal. Pop it into an earthenware jug, pour your boiling water straight upon it, stir it well with a wooden spoon, and set on the hole ten minutes to settle; the grounds will all go to the bottom, though you might not think it, and you pour it out fragrant, strong and clear."

A tiny pinch of salt brings out the flavor of the coffee.

Some people like filtered coffee best, so here is the recipe.

Filtered Coffee

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely ground coffee. 4 cups boiling water.

Put the coffee in the upper part of a filter coffee pot, or into a piece of fine muslin suspended over a double boiler, and pour the boiling water through it. The coffee pot must be kept hot whilst the coffee is being made.

Coffee Jelly

1-3 ounce-gelatin. 1-3 cup sugar.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water. 2 cups filtered coffee.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water.

Make a syrup by boiling sugar and hot water five minutes. Soften gelatin in cold water, dissolve in hot syrup, add coffee and strain through cheese cloth. Turn into a mould and chill. Serve with sugar and whipped cream.

Coffee Cream

1-3 ounce gelatin. 1-3 cup sugar.
1-3 cup cold water. 1-1/2 cups rich milk.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup coffee.

Soften gelatin in cold water, dissolve in hot coffee, add sugar; strain, add milk and pour into a glass dish. Chill.

Coffee Charlotte

1-6 ounce gelatin. $\frac{1}{4}$ cup fruit juice.
1-3 cup cold water. 1-1/2 cups cream (whip-ped).
2-3 cup strong hot coffee. Sponge cake.
1-8 teaspoon vanilla. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar.

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot coffee; strain. Mix sugar and fruit juice, stir until smooth and add to dissolved gelatin; flavor. Set aside in a cool place; stir occasionally. When partially set beat until foamy, then beat in a little of the whipped cream and lightly fold in remaining cream. Turn into a mould which has been lined with pieces of sponge cake. Chill and unmould to serve.

Cafe Frappe

4 cups coffee (hot). Whipped cream.
1 cup sugar. Vanilla.

Strain the coffee and add the sugar. Cool and freeze without stirring to a mushy consistency, with a mixture of equal parts of ice and salt. Beat thoroughly and serve in tall glasses with whipped cream sweetened slightly and flavored with vanilla.

Coffee Mousse

1-8 ounce gelatin. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup coffee.
2 tablespoons cold water. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar.
3 tablespoons hot water. 1 pint cream (whipped).

Prepare first five ingredients as coffee jelly, strain and set aside to cool, stir occasionally. When partially set beat until foamy, then fold in whipped cream.

Turn into mould, cover, pack in ice and salt and let stand four to six hours.

Chocolate Coffee Cake

1 cup sugar.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup grated chocolate.
1 egg.	2 cups flour.
3 tablespoons butter.	2 teaspoons baking powder.
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup coffee.	

Mix together the butter, sugar and eggs. Add the milk, then the chocolate. Sift flour and baking powder, and add to the mixture alternating with the coffee. Beat well, and bake in a loaf or in a flat tin.

Coffee Cake

2 cups brown sugar.	
1 cup molasses.	
1 cup butter.	
1 cup strong coffee.	
2 eggs.	
4 cups flour.	
1 teaspoon soda.	
2 teaspoons ground cloves.	
1 teaspoon grated nutmeg.	
1 pound raisins.	
1 pound currants.	

Cream butter and sugar, add the eggs and the molasses, mixed with the soda. Sift flour and spices together, and add alternately with the coffee. Mix in the fruit. Bake in a loaf or in a flat tin in a moderate oven.

Coffee Cookies

1 cup molasses.	1 cup shortening.
1 cup sugar.	1 cup hot coffee.
1 teaspoon spice.	Flour to roll out stiff.
1 teaspoon soda.	

Cream shortening and sugar, add molasses and coffee. Sift soda and spice with two cups flour and add more flour to make a fairly stiff dough. Roll out thin, cut with floured cookie cutter and bake ten minutes in a hot oven.

Mocha Frosting No. 1

1 cup confectioner's sugar.	2 tablespoons strong coffee.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter.	1 teaspoon cocoa.
1 teaspoon vanilla.	

Cream sugar and butter. Add other ingredients; mix together for five minutes and spread.

Mocha Frosting No. 2

1 tablespoon strong coffee.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup almonds or shredded coconut.
1 cup confectioner's sugar.	1-3 cup butter.

Use fresh butter and work until creamy, gradually adding the sugar. As mixture thickens add coffee a few drops at a time. Spread on cake and sprinkle with almonds, blanched, shredded and baked in a slow oven until a delicate brown. Instead of the nuts, shredded coconut may be used, browning it first in a fairly hot oven.

Coffee Pie

2 cups milk.	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt.
3 tablespoons coffee.	2 egg yolks.
3 tablespoons butter.	2 egg whites.
6 tablespoons flour.	2 tablespoons sugar.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar.	

Put milk into double boiler, add coffee and scald for ten minutes. Strain through double thickness of cheesecloth. Cream butter, add flour, sugar, salt and yolks. Pour the milk over this mixture, stirring constantly. Return to double boiler and cook for 15 minutes, stirring to keep mixture smooth. Cool and pour into a baked pastry shell. Beat whites until stiff and add sugar gradually. Pile meringue on top of pie.

Coffee Buns

2 cups flour.	3 tablespoons chopped peel.
2 teaspoons salt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar.
2 teaspoons baking powder.	1 egg.
3 tablespoons butter.	Cold coffee.
3 tablespoons currants.	

Sift the first three ingredients, rub in the butter, add fruit, sugar, egg and enough strong cold coffee to form a stiff dough. Drop from a spoon onto a greased tin and bake in a moderate oven until brown.

Coffee Sponge Cake

4 eggs.	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking powder.
3 tablespoons strong coffee.	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.
1 cup sugar.	5 teaspoons cornstarch.
1 cup flour.	

Separate eggs and beat yolks until thick. Add coffee and continue beating. Add sugar gradually, beating well. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and cornstarch. Fold carefully into the sugar and egg. Beat whites until stiff and fold into the mixture. Bake in layer pans in a moderate oven 30 minutes.

Farm Women's Clubs

Saskatchewan Women Progress

IT is always an inspiration to drop into Central office and talk over farm women's club work with the Central workers. During the month of June the editor of this page had the pleasure of making such a call and of receiving some real inspiring information.

Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers are making splendid progress. Since convention time (February), 13 new Women Sections have been formed. During the month of June an important meeting of the executive of the W.S.G.G.A. was held, and plans have been made for a series of meetings next winter, to be conducted by Mr. Booth, of the Department of Agriculture, and Mrs. Holmes, of the marketing committee, on the subject of egg marketing.

At that meeting of the executive a letter was forwarded to the National Council of Women giving notice that the W.S.G.G.A. would not re-affiliate. The withdrawal of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, which is the last of the organized farm women's associations to be in affiliation with the National Council of Women, marks the complete severance of relations between these two organized bodies of women.

Central office report that the directors are doing more and better work in their districts and the prospect for this year's work is very encouraging.—Amy J. Roe.

Wolverine's Year of Work

The Wolverine Women's Section, with 16 members, has held its meetings regularly during the first half of this year with an average attendance of 11. To our January meeting we invited the men, and the chief business was appointing a delegate to the annual convention, the unanimous choice falling upon our president. Our February meeting was of an entirely social nature and our roll call was answered by conundrums, from which we got much fun.

In March we got down to work, and we first decided what we should do with the funds raised during 1921. We raised our subscription to the Rural Educational Association, and will place some permanent equipment in the community hall as soon as it is ready. Our president gave part of her report of the convention, and we arranged for a social with the special idea of endeavoring to strengthen our local.

At the April meeting the cemetery committee was called upon to get busy and they have done some work there again this spring. At that meeting we also decided to form a cradle roll of all children of members up to school age, and over that age to encourage them to join the club as associate members. We are presenting to each brand new member of our cradle roll a bank account of one dollar.

The May meeting was a short one, with a round-table discussion on miscellaneous subjects. One of our teachers gave an instructive talk at the June meeting on First Aid Bandaging, and our roll call at this meeting was Items of Information About Our Association. We also appointed a delegate to the Public Speaking Course held at the University, June 23 and 24.

Our meetings are held at the homes of the members, lunch being supplied by two ladies, the names taken alphabetically.—Mrs. O. H. Carveth, secretary.

Wapiti's Novel Menu

Wapiti U.F.W.A. reports: "Our March meeting was held at Mrs. Wm. Gants. Having an unusual amount of business on hand, we took lunch with us and had an all-day session. We decided to give a concert at Hermit Lake on March 15, which proved to be a very good one.

"The sick committee decided to give an April fool dinner at Mrs. Talbot's on the evening of April 1. The dinner was very successful. We had a novel menu: Otamot (tomato soup), 5 cents; Judas Iscariot (chicken soup), 5 cents; Cockle-Doodle-Doo (carrot soup), 5 cents; Prohibition (glass of water) 5 cents; Son of Noah (ham), 5 cents; Jonah's Homestead (fish), 5 cents; Humpty-Dumpty (eggs), 5 cents; Morning Dew (tea), 5 cents; Blind Cobbler (Irish Cobbler potatoes), 5 cents; Bald Head (cabbage), 5 cents; Bachelor's

Delight (baked beans), 5 cents; Norwegian (coffee), 5 cents; Jack Horner (mine pie), 5 cents; Monkey Face (coconut pie), 5 cents; Cut-Cut-Cadah (custard pie), 5 cents; Omega (toothpick), 5 cents. Bread and butter, soda biscuits and pickles of all kinds were free. We arranged two dining-rooms with tables for four people. Tables were tastefully decorated; all waitresses were in white. Popcorn balls and ice cream were sold later in the evening.

"The program committee read their yearly program, which was approved by all. The subject for this meeting was birth control. When the president asked what action we were going to take on this paper, we had to ask for more time to consider such a deep question. This month's meeting is to be on the subject, The Influence of Music."—Mrs. Norman Talbot.

Local Doctor Talks to Mothers

Mrs. A. Currie, president of Rocanville W.G.G.A., sends in a brief review of the splendid work being done in her club. She writes: "During June our local doctor is giving a talk to mothers. He has already kindly given us a series of ten or twelve hour lectures on First Aid in the Home. These classes were attended by 22 women, many of whom regularly drove eight miles for this instruction, in spite of the fact that the doctor was sometimes suddenly called away and the meeting postponed after they had left home.

"Some of the other subjects of discussion at our meetings were Social Welfare in the Community, Social Welfare of the Child, and Contagious and Infectious Diseases, the latter led by our doctor. Two of our girl members were sent to the Farm Girls' camp, and brought us splendid reports of the week spent there. Another girl who is attending Brandon College also gave us an account of her life and experiences there, and a soldier's wife, who attended the soldiers' wives' convention in Regina, reported that meeting. Mrs. Flatt, ex-president of the W.G.G.A., has given us talks, and a young girl read a splendid paper on The Opportunities of the Women of Today. We were fortunate to have a young lady who was organizing for Chautauqua week to give us a talk on New Zealand, which she had visited two years before. We have also discussed home and school problems, and sent clothing to the dried-out districts."

Carry on in Spite of Misfortune

In March we celebrated our first anniversary of the opening of our Community Hall, with a social evening spent in games, programs, etc., and supper. Am very sorry to say that a week after this event the hall was burnt to the ground. However, we have the spirit to "carry on," so are hoping to start another one soon. The hall was used for meetings of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., True Blue Club, and any other activities in the social line, concerts, dances, etc.

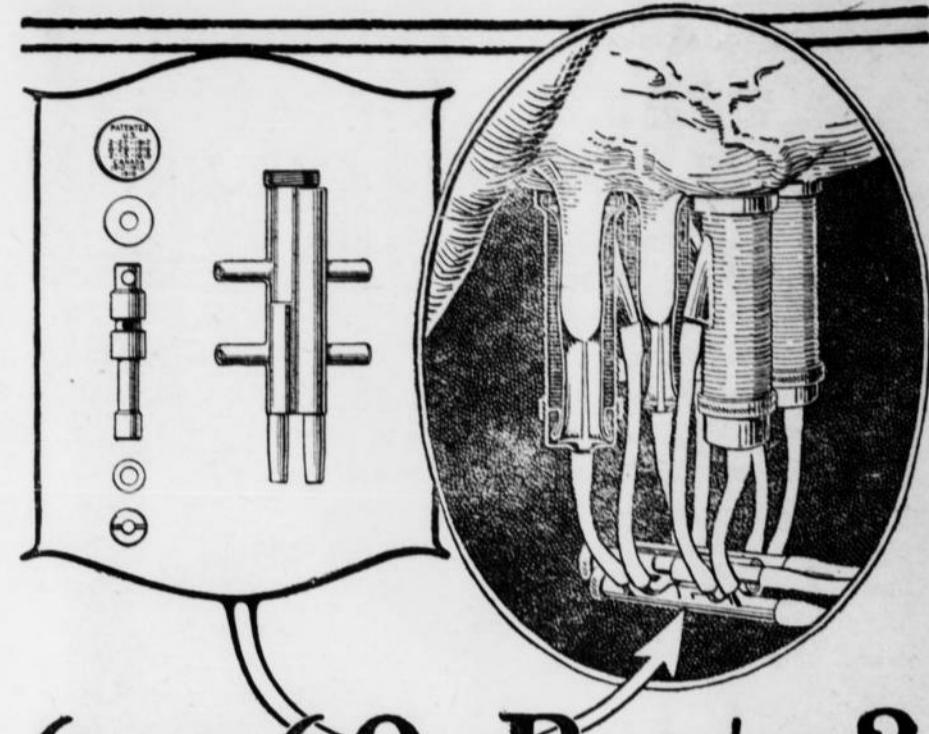
With the help of the other clubs, the piano was practically paid for and the lumber bill considerably reduced, in the neighborhood of \$500 being raised in the year.

Last summer we put in a sand pile for the younger children in the school-ground. I might say here that the ladies did the job alone and single-handed. There were six ears and each took two sacks of sand, plus passengers.

In June the late Mrs. Henry gave a splendid lecture on Home Nursing. In July we had the conference report, and in August the executive organized the Fort Saskatchewan U.F.W.A. local. In November we held our annual fowl supper. The Hon. R. G. Reid was speaker of the evening in place of Premier Greenfield, who was unable to be present. In December we arranged a Christmas treat for the children, which was much appreciated. In January the Pleasant View local paid us a visit and furnished a short program.

At each meeting we have a paper on current events, and our roll call has been varied, a verse of Scripture, favorite flowers, songs, pudding recipe, picture, season, birds, recreation and birth place and birth month. These have

Continued on Page 26



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The Spirit of Space

Continued from Page 7

half-hearted in her opposition, said no more.

She wondered, however, as she helped him into his coat, how it was that she really felt very little anxiety as to his welfare. Her protest had been purely mechanical, a strange way for a wife of two years to feel toward her husband. And such a fine, strong, loving and lovable husband. When she had waved him good-bye, and heard the bells tinkle off into the crystal-clear distance she found herself repeating over and over, "such a fine, strong, loving and lovable husband"—and then she looked around the empty room and drew a great, long breath—the first free breath she had drawn for months. Then she sat down in the big chair by the fire and faced her new knowledge. She knew that—

She was glad to be alone.

She was glad that Tony was gone.

She wanted Tony never to come back!

And the sum of these truths seemed so foolishly absurd that she laughed suddenly. It was one of the things that she was afraid of—that laugh! It sounded, in the silent room, a little, a little like the laugh of the mad Swede. But she did not care so much, some of the fear lifted now that she was able to breathe again. She glanced around the empty room. It seemed strangely safer. Then she laid her head down upon the table beside the uncleared breakfast things—and slept!

Perhaps that sleep was the turning point, who knows? It was long and deep, and while she lay there some of the haggard lines faded out, her lovely mouth settled into its natural curves, her eyelids rested lightly on her flushed cheeks.

When she woke it was warmer. All four corners of the window panes were showing clear spaces. Her first thought was a sharp anxiety for Tony, and her second a delighted wonder that she should feel the anxiety at all. But both anxiety and delight faded before she had time to realize their significance; only a sensation of indefinite relief remained, a knowledge that she was glad to be alone.

Meanwhile Tony, unconscious of these problems of psychology, proceeded cheerfully upon his way; stopping, in the kindly manner of the West, to enquire if his trip might benefit in any way his widely scattered neighbors. There were errands for him to do, and many of them, for if Eve had wished to forget Christmas, other people had not the same desire. Long before Moose Jaw was reached Tony began to feel like an understudy for Santa Claus. His spirits mounted higher and higher. His anxiety for Eve dwindled, and he wondered if, after all, he had not been foolishly fearful. The immediate present dropped out of the foreground, and he thought of Eve as she had been a year ago, so happy in her home, so eagerly busy, so entirely contented. His pleasing vision accompanied him all the way to town, and was only dispelled by the force of sudden contrast. What a world of difference between the girl he had left waving good-bye to him from the door and these girls who flew by in cosy cutters, or walked, bright-eyed and brisk, through the gay Christmas streets. Never had the difference between the Eve who had been and the Eve who was seemed so terribly decisive. He felt like a man whose eyes suddenly clear to a truth which he had known all along, but never recognized. Eve was prairie-sick—in another month she might be prairie-mad! And he had never seen, had never understood—he cursed himself for a fool!

"You can't get her away too quickly," declared the doctor, before whom, Christmas shopping forgotten, he hastened to lay the case. "In a week I'll have a nurse disengaged, and I'll send her out. That will help for the time, and afterwards, just as soon as she can travel, send her and the child quite away into different surroundings entirely. It's the only thing to do."

Tony paused with his hand on the door. "Yes, I'll do it, Doctor. Will she

—do you think she will ever be able to come back?"

Perhaps the doctor's kindly eyes saw more than the mere words implied. He was familiar with prairie tragedies. He hesitated, then he said slowly, "I can't say. That she will recover completely there is little doubt; but usually, with a recurrence of the conditions—"

"I see. You think she will never be able to face it? It will mean good-bye to the West. Well, so long, doctor. Send the nurse as soon as you can. I'll get back at once. She mustn't be left alone tonight."

"Better not, but—it looks like snow. You know the country, though—"

Tony smiled. "Yes, we're friends, this country and I. It won't do any harm to a friend. Good-bye and thank you, doctor."

It was late afternoon when Tony was at last free to turn homewards. His sleigh was a Santa Claus pack. On the seat beside him were Eve's gifts—books, candy, some new magazines, materials for a new dress. A warmly lined basket held the surprise.

"Gonto snow," said the old man who tucked the surprise in warmly. "(Cats is terrible sensitive to cold) and when it snows this time there's gonto be somethin' doin'. But I guess you'll make it if you hustle."

"Sure, I'll make it," said Tony confidently.

But for all his confidence he was later than he expected. His Santa Claus duties hampered him, and it was dark and snowing heavily when he drove up to the door of his own home. The wind was rising, too—a bitter wind! He went in cheerily. It was not part of his plan that Eve should notice his quickened powers of observation. But her blank stare of amazement—and something else (was it anger or fear!) almost unmanned him.

"You—back!" she said. Then more slowly, "I thought you were staying until to-morrow?"

"I came home because—because I got through," he explained lamely.

"Oh! that's good." Eve strove to make her tone more cordial. He went on glibly:

"And tomorrow being the day before Christmas, I thought the stores would be too busy for shopping. Lucky I came. You were right, it blows like a blizzard." He drew aside one of the window curtains to peer out.

"Oh! don't do that!" Eve's exclamation was involuntary. He replaced the curtain pretending, not to notice.

"All the things will keep," he rattled on, "except the surprise. It's in the basket there, nearly frozen, I expect. Listen."

In the silence sounded a faint "Mew—Mew."

"A cat!" exclaimed Eve with real delight. "Oh, how nice!" She flew to open the basket, but pussy, frozen and insulted, bit and spat savagely at the liberating hand.

"Steady," said Tony holding her; then, apologizing to Eve, "she's frightened."

"Is she?" Eve's tone had a curious cadence, and Tony noted with a sinking heart that she did not offer to touch the cat again. Even when puss, fed and conciliated, sat down comfortably to wash her sleek paws before the fire, Eve paid her no further attention, but went on washing up the dishes in her customary silence. Once or twice Tony saw her hand slip up to her throat.

"What's the matter, dear, are you choking?" Eve looked frightened, but shook her head. And just then a tremendous blast battered the little house until it creaked and swayed.

"Whew! That was a bad one! I wonder—I think I ought to go out and see to the stock before it gets worse. He strode to the door and opened it a trifle—a flurry of snow, fine, wind-driven, seemed to fill the room.

"It is a blizzard!" gasped Eve. "You can't go out."

Tony was already drawing on his great boots. "I must. It's only to the barn. I'll be back in a jiffy. Keep the light in the back window."

Again the door opened, closed, and Tony was lost in the blowing white-



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ness. It was bad, and getting worse. Every step of the way to the barn had to be fought for. The lantern was useless. He felt his way, for the snow was not yet so thick as to confuse his sense of direction. Breathless, he stumbled in to the dark stillness of the barn. Not any too soon either!" he muttered as he set about his evening chores.

Perhaps he lingered a little. Somehow the companionship of these dumb but happy creatures seemed cheerful after the strain and menace of the house. What was that look he had surprised in his wife's eyes? He dared not give it a name, and yet a name seemed whispered upon the silence—hate! Incredible! and yet what had the doctor said? "Do not be surprised if she seems to turn away, even from you." Nonsense! Eve loved him. How can a woman turn away from the man she loves? Somehow the thing seemed more impossible out here in the barn than it had in the house. But it was necessary to go back.

With a great effort he swung the door open and slipped out—out into chaos! Before he had gone half a dozen yards he was alone in a whirling wilderness. He would have retreated had it been possible, but the barn was gone. In this buffeting, twirling, breathless world there was no barn, no house, no direction, nothing but one man, lost and fighting blindly for his life. One thing he thought over and over again, "What a fool! what a fool!" He plunged blindly forward, head down, and after incredible effort stumbled against something—wood. Thank God!

But it was only the fence post! How had he possibly got to the fence? The fence was to the side of the house. It was unfinished. It ran nowhere. If he followed it, it would lead him out on to the prairie! All this he thought in snatches as the wind would let him (usually the wind precluded thinking) and meanwhile he clung to the post. Not that it would do him any good!

Suddenly a phrase of his own shot into his bewildered brain. He had said to the doctor, "We are friends, this country, and I. It will never do harm to a friend." He would have laughed had he dared. The idea seemed so funny. Friends! This was a fine way to treat a friend. To lure him, to capture him, to lull him to forgetfulness (forgetfulness even of his wife), to own him, body and soul, and then to beat him to death. To beat, beat and buffet him into insensible and terrible death within reach of the home it had given him!

He tried to think more calmly. To reason, to plan. If he let go of the post and went straight ahead he should strike the house on the side near the window. Then he might escape. If he could find the window he would be safe. No use in clinging to the post anyway. He would freeze—was freezing now! He steadied himself, wrenching his hand from the post, and resolutely dared it. How impossibly far it seemed! But he was strong. He would outwit the storm-fiend yet. Head down he forced himself on—ah! Something—something solid! He flung himself against it—the post again! God!

This time he did not wait. He was mad with rage. To be mocked! Better to die on the prairie than near such a mockery of safety. He lunged blindly forward—

* * *

It seemed very quiet in the little room after Tony had gone to the barn. Eve sat down and closed her eyes, and let the healing sense of quiet soothe her. The snow made no noise. There were no trees through which the wind might shriek. The kitten had finished washing herself and had begun to purr. Eve rather liked the sound. It showed that the kitten was no longer afraid. Presently she gathered it up into her lap. It did not spit and bite this time, but settled down contentedly. It was really good of Tony to have thought of a cat. He was always so fond of animals. It was like him not to listen to her suggestion that he should not go to them tonight on account of the snow. Tony would never let an animal suffer.

Her face darkened. Yet he had let her suffer and had never noticed! He

had kept here here in this awful contracting circle, and would keep her, until it crushed out her life—The kitten put out a lazy paw and stretched luxuriously. Again the house rocked with the wind. Eve thought uneasily that the storm must be getting worse, and under the stress of sudden anxiety did what she had not done without shrinking for months, opened the outside door! The whiteness out there blinded and suffocated her, the wind slammed the door in her face. The kitten fled closer to the fire.

Where was Tony? Eve did not need to open the door again to know the full danger of that terrible Outside. She had heard tales—men found dead at their own doorsteps—horrible tales! And this was a blizzard—and Tony was out there—somewhere!

She glanced at the clock. He had been gone half an hour—far too long—but there was still a chance that he might have been detained. She trimmed the lamp by the window, and put more wood upon the fire, and sat down to wait.

Curiously, her morbid mood seemed suddenly dissipated. She was no longer thinking about herself or about the horror or about anything but just Tony. She wanted Tony. She had not wanted him when he had come in that evening—safe, strong, confident. She had felt vexed to see him come. Now—she wanted him!

He would come, of course, in a few moments. She would make him a warm drink.

But he did not come.

Her anxiety became acute. Perhaps something had happened? Perhaps he had left the barn—he must have left the barn—something must have happened!—

* * *

It was a terrible moment for Eve when the realization came. It came suddenly and completely. She knew that Tony was lying out there somewhere between the house and the barn! That evil Spirit of Space that had crouched at the threshold so long had sprung at last, had dragged down its victim—and the victim was not herself, but Tony. She wondered how she could have ever have thought that it would be her? This was so much more terrible—Tony!

With quick, sure fingers she wrapped herself, leaving her arms free. She lit every lamp and made the fire blaze, and then, flinging open the door, she dashed out into the snow. There was no fear now. The crouching fate had done its worst. It could do no harm. She stumbled forward, bent almost double, hands outspread a long, long way! Straight on or in a circle—she could not tell—and at last, stumbling upon something, she fell.

It was Tony! He had fallen on his face. She lifted him. Thank God, he was not quite insensible—only dazed! Perhaps he could crawl. She pulled him with weak hands—which way? In front of her she thought she saw a blur of light—faint, like a warmer whiteness. Was it the houselights? They ought to have been behind—but then she might have turned. It was the one chance anyway!

Very slowly they pushed towards it. He crawling, too weak to stand, she pulling and pushing—a little nearer—nearer yet. It was light—light and home!

How she barred the door she never knew. It was the last of her strength and when she next opened her eyes to the bright warm room it was Tony who stood over her, white and shaking, holding the hot drink to her lips.

"Eve," he was saying brokenly, "Little Eve. We'll go away—don't fret—we'll go away—don't be afraid."

"Afraid?" said Eve. Somehow her old smile had come back. "Afraid of that! Go away—give up—just when we've conquered? No sir, we're going to win out!"

The Superoptimist

The day was hot, the berry pickers had begun to melt and run down toward their shoes when one woman asked:

"Oh, girls, what do you do when you feel a trickle of perspiration running down your back?"

"Be thankful it is not two trickles," came from across the fence.



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The Pan-American Conference

Continued from Page 12

can procure divorce by simple demand, but the husband has not the same privilege. She retains her own name upon marriage with the addition of "wife of so-and-so," and when widowed is absolute guardian of her children, although the latter are supported by the state. After a long list of advantages, the Uruguay delegate concluded by saying that "the laws are made by women and carried out by men." Considerable disappointment was expressed among the delegates when it was found that Uruguay is a very small country and has no room for more women. The discussion revealed the fact that women of the Latin countries have rather the advantage of their Anglo-Saxon sisters in civil status, one of the delegates herself holding an important position won over eminent scientists in civil service examinations, and in the Philippines the chief of the circulating library, is a woman, receiving the same pay as her male predecessor.

Political Status of Women

When this subject was considered at the final session on Saturday afternoon, the rather curious fact was brought out that in both Europe and America woman suffrage had commenced in the north, spreading gradually to the south, not having yet reached the Latin-American republics. The educated women in these latter countries are keen students of social and economic questions, and when they do secure the vote, will be a very real factor in the government of their several countries. In Mexico public opinion has not yet reached the point where it would be wise for women to demand the franchise, but in Chile, Brazil, and a few other places, they have prospects of securing it in the near future. The delegate from Brazil, a most charming feminist, said, "We wish to prove to men that our desire to be efficient, to progress, and to collaborate earnestly and sincerely, is not incompatible with womanliness, and that we have no intention of surrendering the least particle of true femininity." Even in those countries where women have full citizenship, including the right to sit in parliament, it is found difficult to secure nominations for women, although once secured it is not hard to elect them. Among the hundreds of prominent women attending the conference only two or three had been elected to legislative positions. Some of the Central European countries are more progressive in this regard, Germany having over forty women members of the National Assembly.

Results of Conference

Has anything been accomplished by this gathering of women? Although this first conference was in the nature of an experiment, the writer has no hesitation in saying that "friendliness with our neighbor countries" has been "stimulated and strengthened" by this interchange of thought and ideas, and by personal contact. Also, a Pan-American Association of Women has been formed which, though at present but a nucleus, may grow to be a real force in bringing about that international peace and prosperity for which the world is groping. It was an earnest endeavor to substitute co-operation for competition between nations, and as such may perhaps be regarded as a not unworthy complement to the disarmament conference.

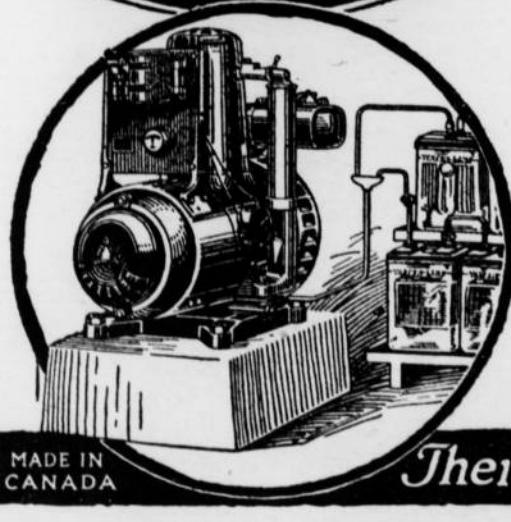
As a representative of the organized farm women of Canada, the writer was impressed by the fact that the rural women of this Dominion have already found what women of other countries are only seeking—a method of organized effort with men for the betterment of social and economic conditions. Thinking women of all countries realize that a successful nation, as a successful family, can be built only by the united efforts of men and women, and that their most immediate work is to convince men that citizenship for women means collaboration, not competition. There is no doubt that the farm women of Canada are decades in advance of other women in being organized on an equality with men.

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Fall Term Begins September 26

Open Door of Higher Education

Continued from Page 8

ever you do," said Dr. Douglass. "There are many Canadian graduates performing wonderful service at home and abroad in places where there is great need for doctors. To my mind there is no finer training for a missionary than the medical profession, as it enables one to reach people who would otherwise remain untouched. However, there are many women physicians needed here at home, besides specialists of various kinds. Many of the best children's doctors are women."

During war years we urged upon our young women the necessity of their helping with the main industries. We told them that there were certain tasks, even in farming, that they could do without overtaxing their strength. In fact most of us knew, even at that time, that in some cases on our broad prairie farms, women had helped with the actual work of farming. This was in most cases due to force of circumstances or necessity, but sometimes, and perhaps more often than we thought, from choice. There are many women who enjoy outdoor work. This is especially true of gardening, poultry raising, dairying and fruit farming. It would be just as logical to say that women have no important place on the farm in these branches of work as it would be to say that they should not take the scientific course in agriculture.

It was during war years when young women were taking our appeals for their help very seriously, that a number of them decided to commence the general course offered by the various agricultural colleges. This movement was not confined to any one or two provinces. It started in a number about the same time. Women were taking farming seriously, they were looking upon it as a science, as a work which required brains as well as muscle. Some of them were taking the courses in agriculture with an idea of taking up professional work, others so as to better fit themselves for making a living on the farm.

In 1921, Miss Marion Mounce, a native daughter of British Columbia, graduated from the college of agriculture at the University of British Columbia. Miss Mounce is now a Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture, and she has received her public school, high school, normal school and university training in her home province. She specialized in dairy work, and under the federal department of agriculture has been appointed dairy bacteriologist for study and research work.

Miss Margaret Newton took the general course in agriculture at MacDonald College, Quebec, and specialized in plant pathology. Since finishing her course she has been doing research work at the University of Saskatchewan, on the subject of grain rust. Miss Newton is now on her way to Europe, where she expects to visit other universities and agricultural stations in connection with her work.

The first girl to graduate in agriculture in Ontario, was Miss Susan B. Chase, of Port Williams, Kings County, Nova Scotia. Miss Chase commenced her course in Nova Scotia in 1916. At the end of her second year, finding certain complications in the way of a woman getting the degree in agriculture she decided to finish her course at the Ontario Agricultural College. Last year Miss Chase graduated, and we are told that this enterprising young woman paid practically all her college expenses out of strawberries grown and marketed by herself, and that she intends to go fruit farming.

Miss Melissa Edwards started her training at the Manitoba Agricultural College, and this year graduated from the Ontario College of Agriculture. As Miss Edwards is particularly interested in horticulture she has spent her summers working at the Rosthern Experimental Farm.

There are still others. Miss Stella Marrayat and Miss Pelluet, are studying the general course in agricultural at the University of Alberta at Edmonton. They are in the third year and have worked during the summer months in the field husbandry department. Miss Marrayat, when asked why

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she chose agriculture said, "I am taking this course with a two-fold object in view, first, because I wish for a better education. I hope to get through university in this way, and it is the branch of education in which I am most interested. Secondly, another woman friend and myself have a farm, and even though it is very small it enables us both to live the open free life we enjoy so much." Mrs. Dorothy Clarke took her fifth year in agriculture in Manitoba this year, and intends to make use of her special training in teaching school.

Besides degree work in agriculture which takes five years there are diploma courses especially intended for those who cannot take longer training, and who are anxious to gain more scientific knowledge concerning farming. The entrance qualification for these three-year courses are not as high as for the degree course. These courses, while intended primarily for men, are an excellent training for women who find themselves confronted with the necessity of managing a farm or who for love of the work choose farming as their vocation.

Should My Daughter Marry a Farmer?

Continued from Page 9

or else, under government supervision, we shall have to import trained and efficient farm maids. Many of us would gladly raise larger families of children, but until more help can be obtained for the heavier household duties so that the mother can have some extra time for rest and recreation, "quality will come before quantity."

The country is often condemned for its lack of social intercourse and entertainments. If the visions of "radio" enthusiasts become realized, we shall no longer be isolated from the outside world, even in most remote settlements. True it is that we have no paid artists to entertain us, but in the community gatherings we aim to have all take part. The debates this past winter were especially good for awakening study. The great need is to have our young people keep their minds occupied in studying vital issues and hold as their motto, "Service." If all were thus engaged no room would be left for petty troubles, and in the country we would have the highest form of social life.

This leads us to rural education. As a former high-school teacher, I believe our Manitoba school curriculum to be fundamentally sound for all children, but we do need a teacher with a country viewpoint to teach the country child. We should keep up the salaries and demand morally sound, better trained and more efficient teachers. It is inconsistent that doctors require seven years' training to heal the body, while teachers require only one year's training to teach the mind. The best solution of the country school plant is one like that of the Wingham school, where the high-school work is taken into the country, thus obtaining the advantage of the country environment without the defects of the city.

The higher moral tone of the country is good. Spending so many hours alone teaches us to know ourselves and that it is pleasanter to live good than otherwise. Also the farm husband and wife are drawn closer together by this special need of companionship and kept with common viewpoints and sympathies. Again, from the fact that our living depends so much on nature we are kept in constant remembrance of our Creator.

Then what compares with the beauty of the prairie sunsets. At evening I delight to view those wondrous tints in the western sky. With a little tact and helpful encouragement by her presence one can lead the men folk to plant trees and shrubs and convert the home surroundings into a veritable summer paradise.

True marriage implies children, and where can we find a better environment for producing good citizens than on the farm. A noted writer has said that it was the chore of having to keep the wood box filled that laid the foundation for the greatest men of the century. The exhilarating air and that freedom of the plains awakens ambition in young lives as nothing else can. It was while riding the hay-rake each summer that fresh ambition would spring within me



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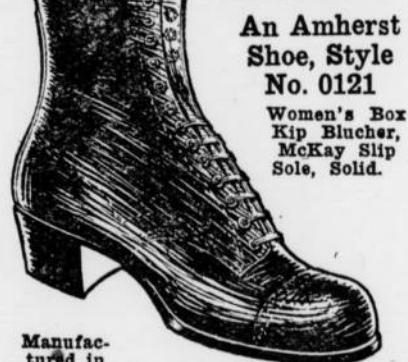
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for another year of study and I would go back recreated.

In conclusion, for my daughter's good, physically, morally and aesthetically, and her happiness as a home-builder and mother of future citizens, it would be my desire that she live on a farm.—Ex Teacher.

CONSIDERING what life on the average farm means to the woman, I do not wish my daughter to marry a farmer. Conditions have been so bad the last few years with poor crops and low prices and expenses so high that in some cases the little grain harvested barely paid the threshing bills. In spite of the closest economy other bills accumulated. I have toiled ceaselessly to augment the farm income with raising poultry and selling butter and garden produce. I love work, but not slavery, I would greatly appreciate a rest once in a while, but on the farm where one woman has to do all the work in the house, assisted only by small children, it is impossible to ever quite get the work finished and enjoy a little rest.

I love the beautiful, but even had I the strength to wield the scrubbing brush every day, that alone would not make my house beautiful. The furniture, used and abused by seven children needs replenishing. Paint and linoleum are lacking. The greatest number of women around here have no labor-saving devices—the luckiest probably owning an egg beater, the inevitable churn and perhaps a cistern. This latter is a blessed substitute for the bitter alkaline wells too prevalent.

I have tried to make life happy for my children, making birthdays festive, raising flowers, etc. They are wonderfully happy and love their home, but what chance have they to develop a love of the beautiful. Beauty spots are distant from us, and we have no automobile to go travelling. Only in pictures can we see waves splashing against a sandy beach, only in imagination can we hear the entrancing whispering of the wind in high tree-tops and gather shells and unusual pebbles on the sea shore. Through reading we can explore the distant romantic haunts of beautiful far away lands—but oh! to leave the eternal cooking, washing and swatting of flies to enjoy a little of the beauty of nature distant from one's barnyard.

The schools in the country districts are often so poor and inadequate. We often have teachers who do not deserve the name. The moral training of the country school is over-estimated. There is no supervision of the playground, the school board is usually adverse to installing playground equipment.

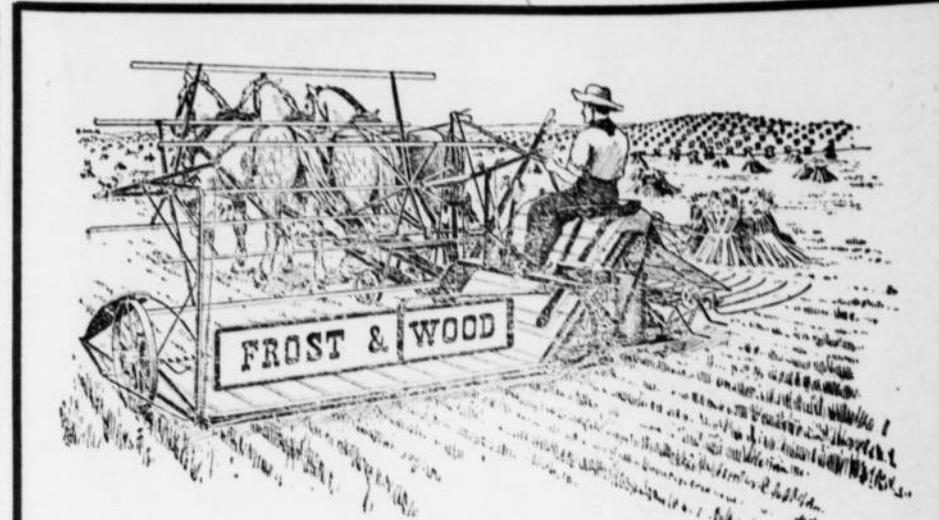
Sanitation in the country is a hit or miss affair in spite of the limitless amount of fresh air and sunshine out of doors. If a contagious disease puts in its appearance in a home it is very likely to be sent through the whole community. Health laws regarding quarantine and fumigating are not properly enforced in the country.

Far from town and church, all religious teaching must be given to the little ones by the mother. I know of families whose children lacking this instruction are really heathen.

In times of sickness the farm woman is woefully up against it. I speak from my own experience. I have lain at death's door alone, while my husband sought desperately for help. At the birth of my babies I've had the help of ignorant, untrained women. Our doctor does what he can to bring help but at times finds it impossible to secure it.

I dread the very thought of my daughter going through the experiences of the farm woman as I know them in a farming district where the soil is dry and light, where there are few social enjoyments, and where one is forced to accept the environment of chance neighbors with perhaps an unsympathetic mercenary husband—the crowning point of misery—as her husband is one of the chief factors in making or marring the country woman's happiness.—One of Many.

"God thought of tasks our life to bless,
And of love enfolding others;
But the fondest token of tenderness
Was when He planned for mothers."



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News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 10

held on the same day was the united service of the Ridgedale, Auto Road, Silver Stream, Henderson, Sand Hill Creek, and Carlea and Waterfield locals, and also a service at Vance, conducted by John Holmes, of Asquith, director of District No. 6.

The Central secretary, J. B. Musselman, addressed meetings at Birsay and other points in the district, while Reginald Wood spoke at Craven, Longlaketon and Silton, their addresses being much appreciated by those present. The influence which these services must have in bringing the ideals of the movement before the people can scarcely be estimated, and those locals which have not arranged for the celebration of Grain Growers' Sunday in past years would do well to keep the matter in mind when next year comes round. It is not too much to say that it would bring new life to many locals which are in a chronic state of somnolence.

Saskatchewan Organizing

In accordance with the decision of the last annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, constituency organization meetings are being held during the summer months throughout the province, the object being a more thorough organization of the province than has been possible in the past. At the time of writing reports are to hand from Wilcox and Fillmore, at which points meetings have been held. The first is in the Milestone constituency, and the second is Francis. Ira B. Cushing presided in each instance.

Angus Bradley was chosen as county organizer for Milestone, with the following as a committee of organizers: Municipality of Broken Shell and Scott, J. J. Howard, Lang, and Mrs. Johnston, Lewvan; Municipality of Norton and Caledonia, Wm. Renwick, Milestone, and Mrs. F. B. Howell, Dummer; Municipality of Key West and Elmsthorpe, Mr. Davis, Truax, and Mrs. Derby, Avonlea; Municipality of Lajord, H. H. Hansen, Lajord, and Mrs. C. O. Baker, Riceton; Municipality of Bratts Lake, D. Kirby, Regina, and Mrs. J. J. Cleveland, Wilcox; Municipality of Redburn, W. A. McCaw and Mrs. McCaw, of Avonlea.

At the Fillmore meeting, J. Harvey Lane, of Huronville, was elected county organizer, with the following as a committee: Rural municipality of Golden West, Sydney Last, Creelman; Fillmore, S. N. Horner, of Creelman; Montmartre, W. F. Gordon, of Osage; Francis, J. Dunas, of Francis.

In each instance it was decided not to take political action at the present time, but to leave the calling of a constituency meeting for that purpose in the hands of the committee if such meeting should become necessary, owing to the calling of an election.

Other Meetings

Constituency organization meetings of locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in the constituencies of Pipestone, Moosomin and Wolseley, were held on June 26, 27 and 28, at Kennedy, Rocanville and Grenfell respectively, the district director, George Burden, of Red Jacket, presiding in each case. Addresses were given at each of the meetings by J. B. Musselman, Central secretary, and Mrs. Bowen, director of the Women's Section, on organization work.

At the Kennedy meeting, L. Widdop, of Kipling, was elected county organizer, while John N. Burrill, of Langbank, James Harkness, of Hazelbank, James Irwin, Kipling, and W. S. Bruce, of Langbank, were appointed municipal organizers.

The Rocanville meeting was attended by over seventy delegates. The Central secretary, in addressing the meeting, said that the only direct relationship between the constituency organization meeting and provincial political action was that the locals, being together in meeting, would have the opportunity, if they cared to avail themselves of it, to ascertain what is their common view with regard to placing a grain grower candidate in the field in the next provincial election.

The proposed plan of organization

Use **Mentholatum** for this!

It soothes tired burning feet

Send 2¢ stamp for Free Sample or 10¢ for Large Trial Size Tin.
The Mentholatum Company
28 Lewis St., Bridgeburg, Ont.

K&S
Supreme Cords

THE TIRE SENSATION OF 1921
WILL BE YOUR CHOICE FOR 1922

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**
Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Hides
Seneca Root
Wool

Good Salted Hides, 5c to 6c
Clean Dry Seneca Root, 50c to 60c
Clean Wool, 8c to 14c

Wheat City Tannery Ltd.
BRANDON, MAN.

NOTICE-- LANDS AND MINERALS
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Coal Mining and other valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars, apply to Land Commissioner, Dept. T. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

ALLAN GRAIN-SAVING Clutch

A money-maker for Western farmers. It makes it possible to cut and save the shortest crops. The Allan Clutch controls the movement of platform and table canvas of binder so that even in shortest and thinnest fields all grain is saved. **BUY IT! TRY IT!** Up to August 1, only \$12 delivered. Sold direct by manufacturers.

Hutchinson & Morrison
SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

OKANAGAN FRUITS
Direct Service—Grower to Consumer

SEND AT ONCE
For Price List of All Varieties

STONE FRUITS—PEARS—APPLES

Co-operative Farmers of B.C. Ltd.
VERNON, B.C.

SHIP US YOUR CREAM AND EGGS

We have a Creamery in your District
ANYWHERE IN SASKATCHEWAN

OUR PROFITS GO BACK TO YOU!

THE SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE :: REGINA

was endorsed, and the following elections took place, viz.: W. Evans, Rocanville, county organizer, by acclamation; Mrs. H. J. Perrin, Spy-Hill, P. A. Lindsay, Rocanville, Basil George, Wapella and R. J. Phin, Moosomin, municipality organizers, together with Mrs. J. Abell, Tantallon, Mrs. W. E. E. Currie, Rocanville, Mrs. George Burden, Red Jacket, and Mrs. W. Bobier, of Moosomin, as representatives of the Women's Section.

Four locals were represented at the Grenfell meeting, and H. J. Hardy, of Grenfell, was elected county organizer, with E. Adams, of Grenfell, and Messrs. Box, of Wolseley and Trout, of Indian Head, as municipality organizers.

At each meeting the opportunity was given the delegates to discuss the question of provincial political action, but no action was taken.

Want Wheat Board

A new local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to be known as Lake of the Plains G.G.A., has just been organized at Govan, Sask., with an initial membership of ten fully paid-up members. The local was organized by H. Scott, of Arlington Beach, a sub-organizer of the association, but owing to the weather being very stormy the attendance was rather small. However, as stated above, ten members joined, and in his letter announcing the organization of the local the secretary, C. W. Wright, says they have prospects for a strong membership. The usual literature which is sent out to new locals was forwarded, and the Central office officials are looking for a large increase in the membership of the local at an early date.

A resolution was passed by the members demanding the re-establishment of the Wheat Board for the 1922 crop, and the reduction of freight rates to the year 1912 basis.

U.F.M. Campaign Notes

The utter uselessness of expecting results from voting for parties that no one expects to come back is impressing our people throughout the whole province.

The Liberal party does not expect to be the largest group. The recent cabinet changes indicate that.

The Conservative party is putting on a big splurge, but it has in the front rank and some of the other ranks too many who stood solid for Roblinism in its worst forms. Well authenticated reports indicate that the former attorney-general, J. H. Howden, is lending a hand again for the "grand old party."

The farmers are well organized. They have the support of thousands outside of their own immediate ranks. They have the honest purpose of meeting the need of the province, and the expectation of the province is that they will do it.

Sandford Evans is doubtful about the farmers being economical. If he stood in their shoes he would know that the past five years have been teaching them economy in very emphatic terms. If it is not to be hoped for from farmers—just where will you look?

Your vote is your own to be used in the best interests of all the people. It is to Manitoba's best interest to have a really efficient government. That is the reason for supporting the organized farmers. To vote otherwise is to promote a condition that may mean another election within two years. Vote U.F.M. for effective government and a united province.

The Farmers are Right

- In their plan of careful investigation before issuing details of policy.
- In refusing to rush out a cut and dried plan of provincial taxation.
- In requiring administration on business principles.
- In seeking to put the principle of economy in the forefront of their activity.
- In refusing to support a party which links itself with eastern protectionist liberalism.
- In standing solid for the continuance and betterment of our present educational policy.
- In offering their organization to meet the need of the province in the present emergency. Vote U.F.M.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES



10 for 20¢
also in packages of 20
and in tins of 50 & 100

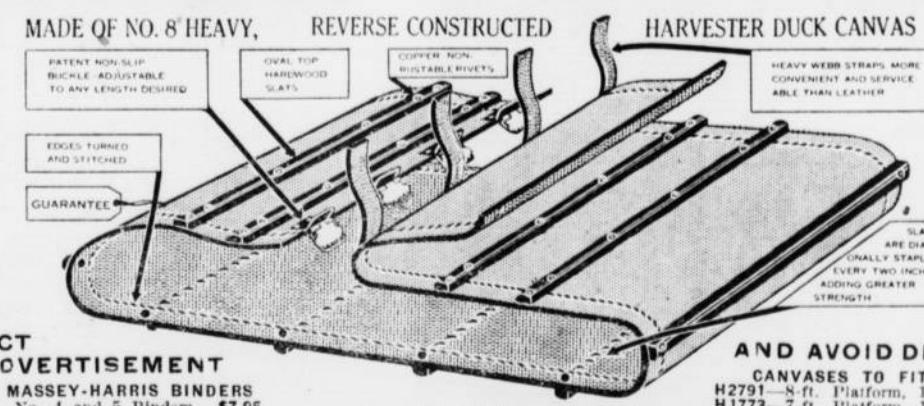
"a REAL cigarette"



BINDER CANVASES

To fit
all
makes
of
Binders

ORDER DIRECT
FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT



CANVASES TO FIT MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

A5013—8-ft. Platform, No. 4 and 5 Binders \$7.95

A1261—7-ft. Platform, No. 4 and 5 Binders 7.10

A1260—6-ft. Platform, No. 4 and 5 Binders 6.40

S1106—Upper Elevator, all Binders 5.00

S1107—Lower Elevator, all Binders 5.50

H2791—8-ft. Platform, 1900 and since \$7.75

H1773—7-ft. Platform, 1899 and since 7.00

H1772—6-ft. Platform, 1899 and since 6.25

H3199—Upper Elevator Canvas, 92x43 ins. 4.95

H4562—Upper Elevator Canvas, 92x47 ins. 4.95

H1775—Lower Elevator Canvas, 93x50 ins. 11.50

slats, 1899 and since 5.25

CANVASES TO FIT MCCORMICK BINDERS

B469—8-ft. Platform Canvas, 1902 and since \$7.75

B468—7-ft. Platform Canvas, 1901 and since 6.95

B467—6-ft. Platform Canvas, 1901 and since 6.25

B65—Upper Elevator Canvas, 1901 and since 4.85

B66—Lower Elevator Canvas, 97x51 ins. 10.50

slats, 1901 and since 5.50

B835—Lower Elevator Canvas, 81x94 ins. 5.50

CANVASES TO FIT DEERE BINDERS

H29042—8-ft. Platform, 1911 and since \$8.95

H29041—7-ft. Platform, 1911 and since 8.50

H29040—6-ft. Platform, 1911 and since 7.50

H29044—Upper Elevator, 1911 and since 5.85

H29043—Lower Elevator, 1911 and since 6.00

Send tracing of old section or guard-plate showing rivet holes.

Mower or Binder Sections, per box of 25, with rivets; weight 5 lbs. \$1.60

SEE CATALOGUE 84 FOR FULL DESCRIPTION OF THESE GOODS

GUARDS WITH PLATES ATTACHED

Give name and kind of machine, numbers and figures on old guard. Weight 1½ lbs. Price, each .30

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GUARDS WITH PLATES ATTACHED

MACDONALD'S Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

The Tobacco with a heart

Canada's best buy
the ECONOMY Package

½lb-85¢



Alberta Department of Agriculture

EDMONTON

ALBERTA

HELPFUL SERVICES FOR THE FARMER

Demonstration Farms and Schools of Agriculture in Alberta give opportunity to farmers to study agriculture in all its phases, and provide education in agriculture and household science for their sons and daughters.

Literature for the Farmer

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has a number of bulletins for distribution which are of a helpful nature to the farmers and new settlers in the province. Look over the list.

- Soil Cultivation
- Production of Timothy Seed
- Preparation of Seed
- Summerfallow in Southern Alberta
- Practical Irrigation in Alberta
- Success in Prairie Tree Planting
- Successful Poultry Raising
- Potato Seed Treatment

- Potato Culture
- Vegetable Gardening
- Building up a Dairy Herd
- Silo in Alberta
- Housing of Swine
- Sheep in Alberta
- Destruction of Grasshoppers
- Control of Grasshoppers
- Control of Cutworms

For the Women

A Little Talk About the Baby
Home Canning

Home Drying of Fruits and
Vegetables



Why Provincial?

FIRST IN THE NORTHWEST

Some people wonder why we do not operate under a Dominion charter. Our answer is that the Provincial insurance laws are much more stringent than the Dominion Insurance Act, and provide more protection for the policyholder. This is an indication of our determination to give the public the best possible life assurance. Our Government Deposits now exceed \$100,000—the Dominion Government requires only \$50,000 to operate all over Canada.

The NORTHWESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
H.R.S. McCABE MGR-DIR.
F.O. MABER SEC-TREAS
NORTHWESTERN BLDG. 166 DONALD ST., WINNIPEG CAN.

picnic to be held in July, the ladies deciding to serve a cafeteria lunch for which a charge of 50 cents would be made. A committee of five, one from each section of the district, was appointed to look after the luncheon, and other committees for sports, etc., will be selected later. Mrs. Hopkins then served a dainty and appetizing lunch, after which the members sped homeward. The provincial secretary on her return had an opportunity to view the new Wingham consolidated school. If more purely rural districts could have such splendid educational opportunities for both public and high school training brought to their doors, the secretary felt convinced that fewer farm people would be anxious to leave the farm.

To Have Fountains in School Yard

The optimism of spring is apparent in the organization for Alberta farm women, just as it makes its perennial appearance in the hearts of all our farm people. Locals are looking back upon a winter of organized community sociability and study, and forward to a summer full of interesting plans for local activities.

The secretary of Belmont local, Mrs. A. F. Drain, writes: "Our local, I am pleased to report, is progressing favorably. Our membership now stands at 21. Meetings are well attended, perfect harmony exists among the members, and every one is willing to do their utmost to better the community and further the cause of the U.F.W.A."

Raymond local is progressive as usual. Mrs. I. S. Redd, the secretary, has informed Central office that one of the objectives for this summer is to put a fountain in the children's playground. The annual social was held April 1 and was a splendid success.

Framnes Spin and Weave

In response to a request for relief for needy settlers on the land the Framnes Women's Section of the U.F.M. sent in a large bale of the loveliest pure-wool stockings and mitts for children. The U.F.W.M. Central office, noting the quality was exceptional, wrote asking if the women did their own weaving, and received the following reply from Mrs. L. Arnold, the secretary: "Yes, the women in this district card and spin the wool themselves. It is quite a bit of work but not really hard work, and they are very diligent workers. First the fleece must be washed well and carefully, using several baths of soft water. The first bath must be scalding hot but not boiling, with lots of soap and washing powder or a little lye in it. The other baths must just be nice and warm, and care must be taken not to get the wool matted together by working it too much. After passing through these baths the wool is spread on nice grass or some sort of a rack outside and left for some time to bleach. If it rains on it, it will make it whiter and softer. The next step is to pick it or to pull it

Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 15

proved most interesting. Also the president gave a paper on Cheerfulness, and we usually finish meetings with community singing.—Mrs. Stanley L. Whitson, secretary, Partridge Hill U.F.W.A.

Wingham Plans for Picnic

About 25 members of the Women's Section of the U.F.M. met at the home of Mrs. R. Hopkins, in the Wingham district, for their regular meeting in June. Miss M. E. Finch, provincial secretary of the U.F.W.M., was present and addressed the gathering on the opportunities and responsibilities open to the women in the three fields, the community, the province and the nation. "Especially at this time should women be interested in the provincial elections," she said, "as the laws relating to public health, education, social welfare and other questions of vital interest to women are determined by the local legislature."

The members answered roll call with egg donations, which resulted in a crate being packed and shipped to the Gimli Fresh Air Camp. Arrangements were made for the annual U.F.M. community

The Cheerful Plowman

J. Edw. Tuft



The Melancholy Days

(A Parody)

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year; today I saw an old-time bum, the old-time tramp is here! Down yonder by the railroad track some pot-gang boys recline; at last, at last, they've wandered back, but work is not their line! I'm minded of an olden day when bumper crops had we, but hoboes, camped beside the way, refused to work for me! My wheat was ripe from east to west, the corn was on the cob, yet every bum said he'd be blessed if he'd accept a job! I needed then a host of men, I rushed around in rage; the hoboes said they'd labor when they got a decent wage! My wheat in time began to shell, I cried, "Three bones per day!" The leisure class said, "That is well, but insufficient pay!" I soon was in a mad despair, I raised the price to four; the hoboes gamely took the dare and made a bid for more. I missed a host of growing chicks, a half a row of spuds; my woodpile lost a heap of sticks, my clothesline many duds, I worked in frenzy day and night to get my crop in store, and still I viewed the grievous sight of hoboes wanting more! But when the rush was o'er, alack, then all that I could find was one cracked skillet by the track and scraps of melon rind! Where were the Willies of the road who long had pot-ganged there? Oh, every one of them had "blowed," the devil knowing where!

Cuticura Is Wonderful For Your Hair

On retiring rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This cleanses the scalp of dandruff and promotes hair health.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

B.C. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

We grow and ship our own fruits and vegetables. 1922 Price List ready now. Write for one today. Orders filled promptly.

Walters Limited
SUMMERLAND, B.C.

References: Dominion Bank, Summerland, B.C., or R. G. Dun & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

FRESH FRUITS

Send for our 1922 Price List today. All orders filled promptly.

Rumball Fruit Co.
P.O. Box 54, WEST SUMMERLAND, B.C.

FRESH FRUITS

Buy direct from the Growers. Ready Now
RASPBERRIES, \$3.50 per crate

BLACKBERRIES, for your harves-

ters, \$3.00 per crate

Get our Price List on Cherries, Plums, Prunes and Apples. All orders cash, f.o.b. Hatzic.

SPECIAL RATES ON CLUB ORDERS

SUNNYSIDE FRUIT FARM, Hatzic, B.C.

KODAK FINISHING

of the very best.

"Velvetone" Lifetime Prints

If no dealer in your town, send your films to us

REGINA PHOTO SUPPLY CO.
DEPT. R. REGINA, SASK.

Protection Not Investment

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada has no stock upon which investors draw dividends, or which can be bought and sold in the Stock Exchange. It is a Company of policyholders, not shareholders.

The policyholders of the Mutual Life are protected by Government supervision, like all other old-line companies.

During the half-century since Confederation, the Mutual Life of Canada, with business in force amounting to \$228,697,118, and assets of \$48,211,204.98 has established itself upon an unshakeable foundation of public confidence and good will.

The MUTUAL LIFE
of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

gently to get it all fluffy. Then you card it, using a pair of carders like one can buy at Eaton's, measuring about nine by five inches. This is the hardest work of all. After carding, the wool is spun. Wherever around here I see a spinning wheel and a dear old lady spinning, each old lady can tell you some sort of a history about her spinning wheel. They are treasured possessions, for it is very hard to get good ones nowadays, they claim. When the yarn has been spun it is twisted either double or as many ply as desired, according to what it is to be used for, by using the spinning wheel. Then they knit beautiful sweaters, tams, scarfs, toques and underwear, as well as socks and mitts."

Veteran Holds Pie Social

The pie social and popularity contest, held in the U.F.A. hall under the auspices of the U.F.W.A. of Veteran, was an unprecedented success from every point of view. The program consisted of several numbers by the "Boston Symphony Orchestra," piano selections, vocal solos, readings, and a comic dialogue, entitled, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Saving Their Bacon." Each number brought forth loud applause. Mr. Rolls, the popular auctioneer, was then called upon to dispose of the pies, which were numerous and tempting in appearance. The bidding was keen and fancy prices prevailed, running from 75 cents to \$2.00.

After lunch had been partaken of, Mr. Rolls was again in demand to conduct the popularity contest, and, being possessed of an unlimited fund of wit and humor, he held the enthusiasm of the crowd, so that as the allotted time for nominations drew to a close the interest reached a climax with 15 contestants in the game. The competition was stimulated by the efforts put forth by the beneficiaries for their candidate and the bachelors for theirs. When the final count was made Mrs. Harding was declared the winner, with Miss Doreen White a close second. After the presentation of a bottle of perfume to the successful candidate, the audience called loudly for a speech and Mrs. Harding responded with a few well-chosen words. The remainder of the evening was spent in cards and dancing until the usual late hour. The handsome sum of \$65 was realized over and above expenses, and the evening's entertainment reflects great credit on the executive.

Community Sewing at Grass Lake
The Grass Lake Women's Section has successfully solved the sewing problem in the farm homes in that district. Mrs. F. Brown, the president, writes: "Since spring we have been doing community sewing. A member needing assistance sets a date, and all the Grass Lake women meet at her home at ten in the morning and spend the day in sewing—making suits, fancy dress, and even mending overalls. For this work \$3.00 is charged and this money goes into the club treasury. We are also interested in making paper dress forms and are planning to make them at our meetings."

Alberta Notes

The Glevennah U.F.W.A. held joint meetings through the winter months with the Glevennah U.F.A., and had a very instructive and entertaining time with debates, whist drives, spelling matches, dances and entertainments. Mrs. E. J. Neilson, the president of the local, pays the following sincere tribute to her fellow workers: "We have many splendid workers in our local and so we have some very good meetings, and we hope to increase our number of members before the year is out. You will always find the word, 'Welcome,' on our doorstep, and a glad hand on the inside, if any of our sisters ever come our way. We regret we did not have a representative at the convention, but all of us sincerely hope that we will be present at the next."

The U.F.W.A. of Horse Hills sent in the following resolution to the mayor of Edmonton: "Whereas, farmers and farmers' wives have little time to call their own, and, therefore, cannot control the time they require to purchase their supplies; whereas, the city stores are compelled by by-law to close at 6 o'clock every night in the week, which causes great inconvenience and

Dependable Champions

For Every Engine Everywhere

Give Motoring Comfort

Knowing that your ignition is dependable adds to the pleasure of driving. Champions are a sure source of mind comfort.

Ask your dealer for a full set, no matter what engine you have.

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited

Windsor, Ontario



Champion A-44
for Maxwell, Gray-Dort, Studebaker, and trucks, tractors and farm engines. Now 85 cents.

22

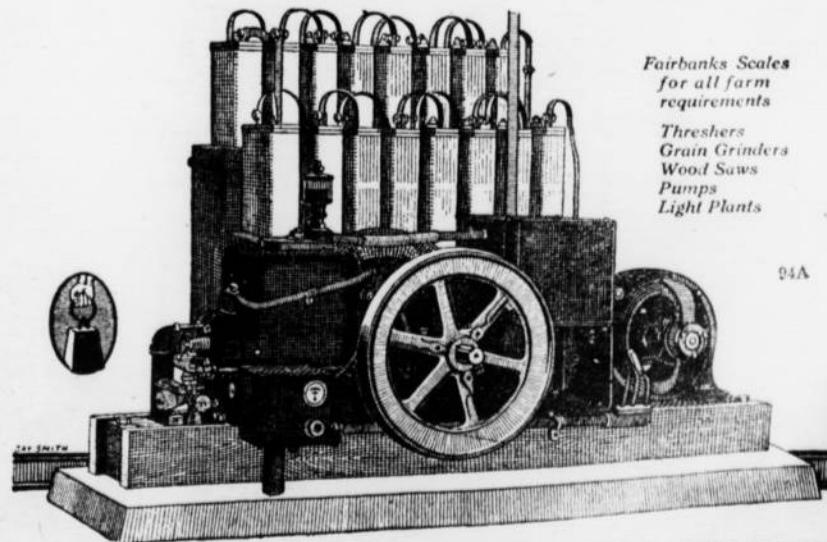
A New Factor in Farm Efficiency

Electricity on the farm is an established fact. But only those farmers who have installed a Fairbanks-Morse Type "F" Power and Light Plant appreciate the extra advantages and economy of a power and light plant whose power may be used independently of the electricity. The "F" saves them the 50% power waste incurred when farm machinery is operated by electric motors.

When you have found out about the "F" Plant you will see why it is the most suitable for your farm. Ask our nearest branch to send you interesting power-light information.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited
84-93 St. Antoine St., Montreal

Sales Offices in all leading Canadian Cities



Fairbanks Scales for all farm requirements

Threshers
Grain Grinders
Wood Saws
Pumps
Light Plants

94A

loss to rural people; therefore we ask the Edmonton city council to amend their by-laws and, if necessary, their charter, so as to allow stores situated over two miles from the centre of the city to remain open Saturday night and night preceding a holiday until 8 p.m."

Wapiti U.F.W.A., which is located in the Grande Prairie district, has done much in the way of visiting the sick of the district. The sick committee last month reported 13 visits for the month. This is the season for planning picnics and Wapiti local is not behind the times. The U.F.A. local will be invited to participate.

BOYS Color The Doo Dad Picture Below Enter It In The Big Coloring Contest GIRLS

All you need do is to color the picture and send it to me. You do not have to send a subscription or anything to compete. There are ten Doo Dad books given away every week to the boys and girls sending in the best. That isn't all. I have planned another Contest where every boy and girl gets a chance to get a big, valuable prize if they do what I say.

Just Do This

200 Prizes worth \$500.00 Free to Boys and Girls

You can compete every week if you wish as long as you send a subscription to The Guide with every colored picture you send. I give one Doo Dad book for each subscription, and one entry in the big Contest, but remember the more entries you have the more your chances are of winning one of the big prizes.

Do You Want a Valuable Prize?

There's no reason why you shouldn't win one of them

FOR BOYS—There is a gold watch, Waltham movement; also a "Radiolite" watch, "tells time in the dark"; a dandy .22 rifle that would bring joy to any boy, also a flashlight, pocket knives, tie pins, cuff links, baseball outfit and dozens of other things that boys want but can't buy.

FOR GIRLS—A beautiful gold wrist watch, Waltham with expansion bracelet; solid gold pendants, stone set; tennis racket, hammock, and countless prizes of the better kind that any girl would be glad to own. Some of the big prizes are for the home. You would be proud to make a present to mother or daddy of a chest of silverware, a Simmons bed, a dinner set, a McClary three-burner oil stove and oven.

I cannot tell you more about them here, but when you send in the picture you have colored and a subscription I'll send you a picture of all the prizes and a complete list of them.

THIS IS YOUR BIG CHANCE

Make up your mind to be a winner, to enter a big contest and win a big prize. I'm sure you can do it.

Subscriptions may be either new or renewal; they all count the same. They can be taken at the rate of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, and \$3.00 for five years. These subscriptions can be secured from your neighbors, uncle, aunt, cousin, brother, sister, mother or daddy, but your own cannot be accepted.

Winners of Doo Dad Books

For Week Ending July 1

David Alspach, P—, Alta.

Edythe Easton, P—, Man.

S. Farewell, B—, Alta.

Anna G. Matthieson, M—, Sask.

Frederick Schurschmidt, S—, Alta.

Marion Smith, M—, Sask.

A. Smith, B—, Man.

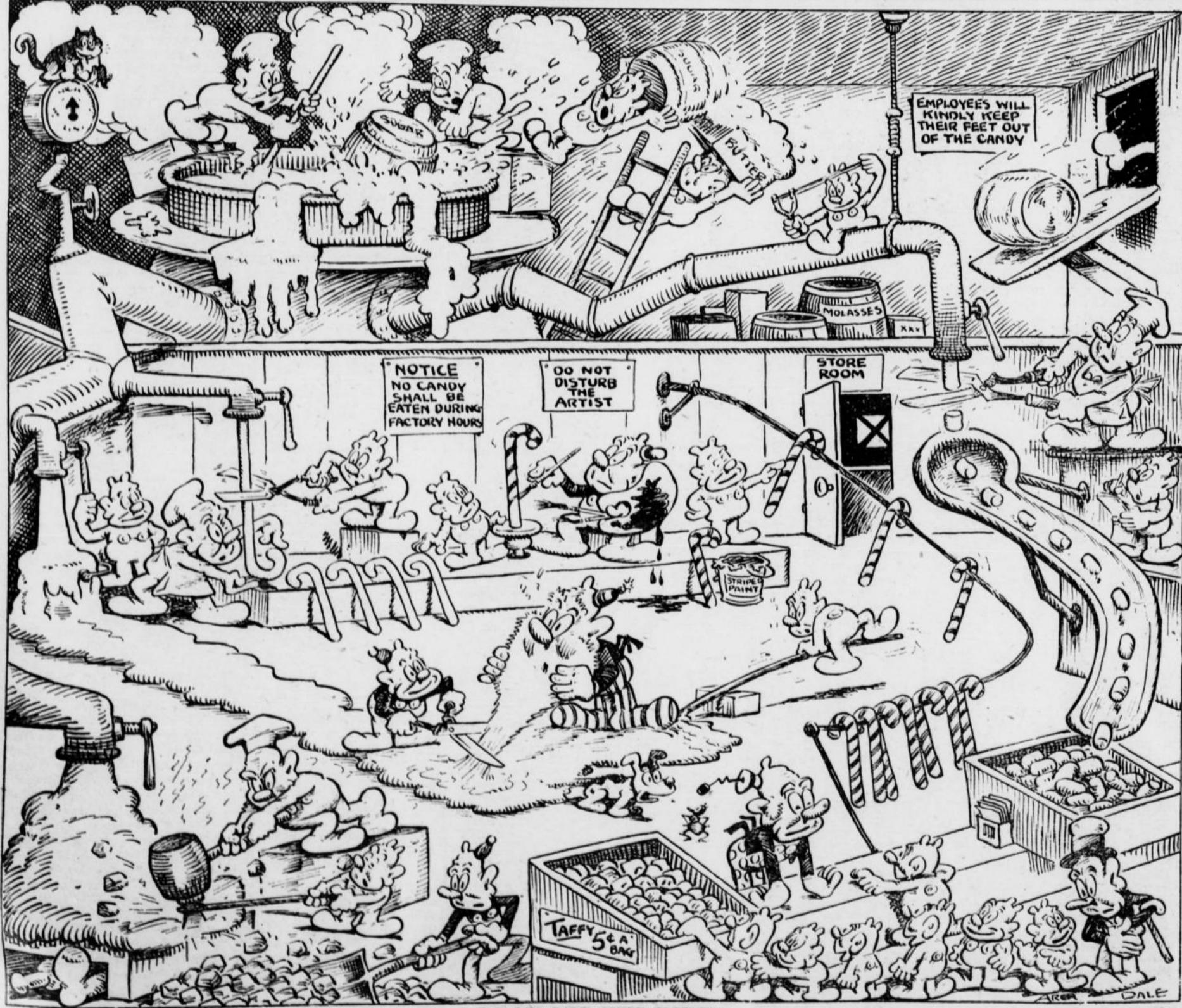
Gerald Geo. Toop, R—, Sask.

Edna Waddington, N—, Sask. coloring.



REMEMBER—The Contest closes August 31. It will be necessary to start now so that you can put your best work in on your

Doo Dad coloring.



THE DOO DADS' CANDY FACTORY

The Doo Dads are so fond of Doc Sawbones' famous candy that he must keep his factory running at top speed in order to satisfy the large demand.

In the rear room, the candy cooks are busy mixing in a huge vat, sugar, milk, golden brown molasses, butter and all the other things necessary in the making of such very fine sweets. After many testings have been made the molten candy is run into the large pipes. From one pipe flows the sticky cream candy. The little Doo Dad at the tap must be dreaming, because he forgot to shut it off when the bucket was full, so all over the floor flowed the soft, sticky mass. Poor Old Doc Sawbones, who was superintending the work was so absent minded as to walk right into the pool of candy on the floor. Here he is stuck fast. One little fellow is trying his level best to pry Doc's feet loose, while Roly feels it necessary to cut off Doc's flowing beard. Out of another pipe comes the white candy for canes. The candy-cane-cutter bends the crook, snaps them off with his large scissors and they are passed on to Mr. Grouch, who paints beautiful stripes of red, blue,

green and pink on the candy canes. After this they are slid down the rack to the counter. Old Grouch must have sneaked a piece of taffy and that is the reason he has a sweeter disposition on this day. Sleepy Sam, as usual, has hidden away for a nap instead of tending to his work.

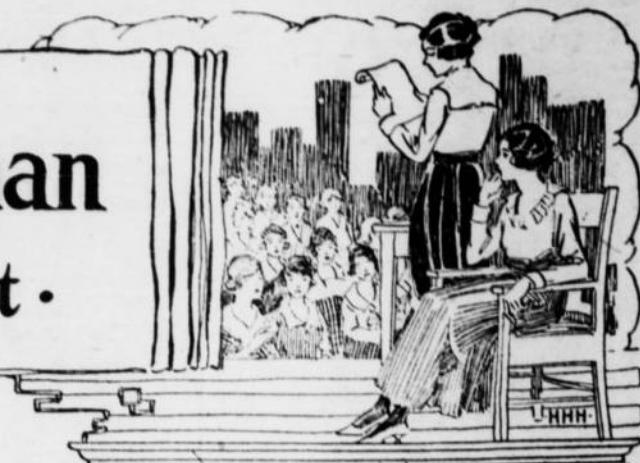
Clip, clip, clip out of another pipe comes the gum drop candy and it is clipped off at a merry rate, while a little Doo Dad keeps count with pencil and pad. The fellow who cuts off the gum drops has to work very hard and fast in order to get each the exact size.

Down at the counter in front of the factory stands our old friend Nicholas Nutt, who serves the candy to the customers. He had better keep his eye on one little chap who has decided to help himself. Don't you wish you knew Doc Sawbones' secret of mixing candy in one big kettle and out of it getting taffy, cream candy, gum drops, molasses candy or any other kind one might wish?



The Countrywoman

•Editorial Comment•



Manitoba Women's Duty

On July 18 the people of Manitoba will elect to office the government which will rule the province for the next few years. The quality and strength of that government will depend entirely on the vote of the men and women of Manitoba.

The outcome of the election is still uncertain. There are more parties and a greater number of candidates in the field than ever before in the history of the province. For that reason the interest has been intense all through the campaign. There is just a possibility that the woman voter, who as yet is rather unaccustomed to political thinking, finds this rather confusing. There is the added possibility that, hesitating between opinions, she may avoid the responsibility of making a decision by not voting. This is something we must guard against.

A difference of opinion on public matters is a healthy sign and is needed at times. With the differences existing, as they do at the present in Manitoba, there is a much greater need for a clear and definite mandate from the people. This can only be secured by making sure that every last man and woman cast his or her ballot on election day. A government which is elected by the vote of only part of the people is not representative of all the people. Manitoba women have a duty before them in seeing that their vote is cast on July 18.

Women and Labor-savers The advent of women into the wage-earning world has put a greater monetary value on the time of the woman worker, whether she be in kitchen, shop or office. The entrance of women into the business world has taken a great amount of woman power from the homes, and now the work that was done formerly by two or three pairs of hands must be carried through by one. While it is true that this is somewhat offset by the use of manufactured clothing and partly prepared foods, still the fact remains that in many houses (and this especially true of the farm), the work is beyond the strength of one woman. Domestic help is difficult to secure and in some cases for financial reasons is prohibitive. Necessity is a strict teacher but a wise one, and today as never before women are looking about for labor-saving machinery to make their work in the house easier and more efficient.

It has not always been an easy matter to get women to see the value of labor-saving devices. Women, as well as men, are tied by custom to old ways. "Mother's way of doing this is good enough for me," is a ready answer from many women to someone advocating what appears to them as "some new-fangled fad or fancy." An ever-increasing number of women are realizing that with them lies the task of educating women as well as the men to the value and need of labor-saving equipment in the home.

Miss Minerva Lawrence, home management specialist of the Extension Department of the Washington State College, tells of a plan adopted by women who formed themselves into circles to test out labor-saving devices and see what were best suited to their needs. It is an idea that could be worked out by the women's organizations in Canada in co-operation with local merchants.

"A small number of women form a circle. Each woman takes one labor-saving device to test it for a week, and at the end of the week she passes it on to another member of the circle and in turn receives another piece to use for a week. At the end of the allotted time the circle meets for an experience meeting and the devices are thoroughly discussed. The equipment is furnished to the circle with the understanding that the members may buy outright any one of the articles or may order a duplicate through the local dealer project leader."

"In 1921, 43 of these testing circles were organized in the state with a membership of 298. The equipment tested out included two bread mixers, 61 dish drainers, 44 home-made fireless-cookers, 23 gasoline irons, five kitchen sets, 67 long-handled dust pans, 23 mop wringers, 40 pressure cookers, 18 steam cookers, 63 utility tables and 13 vacuum sweepers. Out of the total 377 pieces tested, 282 were used in time-saving tests. The total time saved was 34,656½ hours. The value of this time estimated at the lowest wage for which any household labor can be secured in the state—35 cents an hour—was \$12,129.77. The women who tried out the equipment purchased 83.7 per cent. of the pieces they tested."

Judging from the large number bought one is lead to the belief that once women see practical demonstrations of the efficiency of a piece of machinery they will be anxious to secure it. The women of Nebraska have outlined a program for themselves in regard to securing machinery for the house. It is:

"A power washing machine for the house for every tractor on the farm.

"A bathtub in the house for every binder on the farm.

"Running water in the kitchen for every walking plow for the fields.

"A kerosene cook stove for every automobile truck.

"A fireless cooker for every new mowing machine.

"Our share of the farm income."

A Woman's Voice

In these days when conventions are so much in demand for every purpose, one does not need to travel far nor wait long to come in contact with one. Even those of us who are still young in years have experienced quite a considerable number of conventions of women, of men, or joint conventions of both. At such meetings where addresses and discussions are the main features, one has an excellent opportunity for noticing the voices of the speakers and the effect of certain voices on the audience. Some are pleasing and others no matter how important the message are extremely wearisome.

At conventions, after the busy sessions are over, one is continually coming across groups of men or women standing around the hall, in the hotel lobbies or on the street discussing the business of the convention or having little social chats. At such times there is a temptation to compare the voices of men and women. "I do wish women would realize how their voices carry," a woman uneasily remarked to us. "Their voices are so high-pitched that they carry a long distance. People notice it and it makes them very conspicuous in public places. A woman's voice and laugh can be heard so much farther than a man's, and men frequently notice it and make fun of women talking."

The regrettable part of it is that it is true. Nature has endowed woman with a higher pitched, finer voice than man. That high pitch gives an added carrying quality to her voice that man's voice lacks. Unless the owner of the voice is careful it does make her conspicuous.

The fault does not all lie with nature. We know the poet's line: "Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman." In fact, properly cultivated and carefully used, there is nothing quite so charming and quieting in its effect as a woman's voice. Our voice is like an organ and we are in possession of all the stops if we will only make use of them. Through faulty habits of careless and loud speaking we have in many instances put nature's instrument out of tune. Like all of nature's gifts it needs training and careful exercise in order to do its best work. Most female voices are naturally pitched on E or G, instead of middle C where they have a more pleasing effect. Practice will lower the tone. Nasal tones are a matter of habit and are so extremely disagreeable that every effort should be made to drop them.

Breathing and proper use of the voice organs have an effect on the voice, and any good book on public speaking will give assistance in proper training of the voice. By care and patience we can, if we will, make the voice a pleasing instrument that will assist us in winning friends and in giving to others the message we have through the spoken word.

Health Work in Schools

One of the greatest factors in working toward better health conditions is the work of the school nurse. The influence of these nurses is steadily increasing and each year they are covering a greater portion of the schools in the three prairie provinces. The results of their work is steadily and surely becoming more manifest, and there has been an ever-increasing demand for their services. The work in the rural districts, particularly, is invaluable, as otherwise many children would pass up through the school years suffering from some unnoticed physical handicap which might prove serious in later years, but which taken while the child is young can be properly treated and in the majority of cases cured.

In an interview with the Countrywoman, Miss Ruby Simpson, director of School Hygiene of the Department of Education (successor to Miss Jeane Browne in office), told of the growth of the school nurses' work in Saskatchewan. Miss Simpson outlined the purpose of the school hygiene to be

primarily "health teaching" or the "creating of a health conscience." Saskatchewan has now 15 school nurses. In the 1921 report to Mr. Latta, minister of education, Miss Simpson says: "Our greatest single instrument in this connection is our course of study, with its complement of rational and interesting reference texts on hygiene, taught by teachers who realize that education means the development of the whole child. Since a school nurse has been added to the staff of each of the normal schools, health work in the schools has been given a tremendous impetus. The teachers in training are given regular lectures in hygiene, physiology, first aid and home nursing. They are given most explicit instructions regarding the hygienic conditions of the classroom, such as ventilation, cleanliness, illumination, washing facilities, toilets, etc. They are taught to detect the ordinary physical defects in children and they themselves are examined for physical defects before leaving normal school. Teachers so trained quietly work out the health problems of their schools, but because this work is not spectacular it does not get into the public press, and one is frequently astonished to find that prominent citizens have not taken the trouble to inform themselves about it."

Over 30,000 school children were examined last year in the schools of Saskatchewan, and as a result the notifications to the parents regarding the defects over 9,000 cases received treatment. Compared with 4,000 receiving treatment out of the examination of the year previous the work shows good healthy growth, especially when we know that practically the same size of a staff handled the work.

In speaking of public support behind this branch of health work, Miss Simpson placed a very high value on the work of women's organizations who were in many cases helping to create a demand for the services of the nurse and assisting her after she became established in a district.

Rich Picking for Agents

Each summer season, as soon as roads are fairly passable, brings its usual consignment of travelling agents. We have no grudge against agents in general as many of them conduct lines of business necessary to the life of the country. We have though a particular grudge against a certain type of agent and his method of doing business. This type usually lives across the national line and works in Canada. The United States has the same type who lives in Canada and works in the United States. These men make flying trips sometimes with books and sometimes with school supplies. They usually leave their new customers rather breathless and amazed over their smooth line of argument. They use the names of well known people quite freely, and if selling school supplies frequently refer to the normal schools and the department of education.

The methods they use are quite effective in many cases. One would hardly expect teachers to sign papers which they thought to be an order for the books on approval and then to later find that they had signed a promissory note, but this has happened more than once. In selling to trustee boards each trustee is usually met separately, and at a time when he is busy with some important farm operation. The agent, canvassing each one, leaves the impression that the last man spoken to is very much in favor of buying the new equipment.

Reports are that in parts of our prairie provinces certain agents have been extremely active this year selling school maps. The map sells in the neighborhood of \$100, and exactly the same map can be bought from the Department of Interior, Ottawa, for a few cents, minus of course the stand and attachments which could be made or purchased for a fraction of the cost. In conversation recently with one of the school inspectors he told us that judging from the customs duty paid on these maps at the local customs office about \$3,000 must have been taken out of his inspectorate.

Equipment bought for schools should be of the very best variety. It is well worth the while of any trustee board to wait for a week or two and get the opinion of the inspector or an official of the Department of Education on such matters. These people are qualified and only too willing to help trustee boards purchase the very best standard equipment and from their experience are best able to tell what is most suited for the work of the school.

Index to Classified Advertisements	
Livestock.	Situations Vacant.
Poultry.	Situations Wanted.
Seeds.	Solicitors—Patent and Legal.
Farm Lands.	Taxidermy.
Farm Machinery and Autos.	Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
Nursery Stock.	General Miscellaneous Produce.
Hay and Feed.	
Lumber, Fence Posts, etc.	

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

BLACKLEG

WITH a view to testing a new cure for blackleg the discoverer wishes, at his own expense, to treat a limited number of cattle in Saskatchewan suffering from this disease. Owners of diseased animals write to the undersigned for particulars.

ROSS & GRAHAM
SOLICITORS MOOSE JAW, SASK.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL AND BERKSHIRE boar, both registered, or will take registered bull or boar in exchange. J. O. Sandin, Anerley, Sask.

HORSES

HAVING SOLD PASTURE LAND, 40 GRADE Clydesdales, three to eight years, must be sold for cash. A. Cowan, Golden Plain, Sask. 28-4

CATTLE Holsteins

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, \$75. McKinstry and Lowe, Frazee, Minnesota. 26-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS, Maple Leaf Dairy, Riston, Man. 27-3

Ayrshires

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, three to seven months, \$25 to \$50; sire, Grandview Freeholder. James Allan, Hugden, Alta. 28-2

Herefords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, Anxiety and Fairfax strains. Percy Williams, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 24-5

SHEEP AND GOATS

50 HEAD CHOICE GRADE OXFORD-DOWN ewes and lambs for sale, cheap. Box 348, Young, Sask. 28-2

TWO ANGORA NANNY GOATS, FIRST \$30 takes both. Mrs. Crissie J. Bell, Pre. Ste. Marie, Sask.

SWINE Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES SIXTY head of splendid young stock ready to ship. Long, smooth, short legged. \$15 and \$20 each. Express Prepaid. Pairs and trios untried. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES M. EWENS, BETHANY, MAN.

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES REGISTERED April pigs from long, deep, mature sows, \$16. Selected pigs from first litters, \$14. Sired by University boar. Few choice unrelated pairs, \$28.

M. W. BAILEY - DRUID, SASK.

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE BOARS—APRIL and May pigs from long, deep, mature sows, \$16 each and up, according to quality; papers included. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Kelfield Improved Berkshire Club, Kelfield, Sask. 27-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—PIGS FROM long mature sows, April and May litters, \$15 and \$20 each, according to age, and can furnish unrelated pairs. Howard Matr. Millet, Alta. 25-6

SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, registered. April farrow, boar pigs, \$15; sow pigs, \$16. May farrow, boar pigs, \$13; sow pigs, \$14. John Giles, Crossfield, Alta. 25-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, April farrow, 15 dollars, eight weeks, f.o.b. Elfrs, C.P.R. Wadens, C.N. J. McPherson, Wadens, Sask. 26-5

BERKSHIRE BOARS, EARLY MAY FARROWED, \$15 each, at eight weeks; sired by a son of Ames Rival, 202, out of a daughter of Ames Rival, 156. J. P. Baxter, Watson, Sask. 27-2

REGISTERED BACON BERKSHIRES, APRIL farrow, \$12.50 each, papers free. Year old boar, registered Berkshire, real good one, \$35, with papers. D. Fawns, Penman, Sask. 28-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, March and April farrow, sire prize-winning son of Ames Rival, 148, all extra quality, \$15 and \$20 each. David Low, 1927 Seath St., Regina, Sask.

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, BOTH SEX, \$12, with papers. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 26-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, AMES Rival strain; either sex; only choice sold. \$15. Stewart and White, Pasewig, Sask. 25-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$15 each. Cecil Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 28-3

CHOICE BERKSHIRES, MAY 18 LITTER, \$14. Ship C.N. or C.P. Geo. A. Park, Yarbo, Sask.

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES, APRIL-MAY FARROWS, \$15 and \$20. Bred sows, eight-month sows, write for prices. Jas. Young, Newdale, Man. 25-4

CHOICE YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER SEX, from matured sows, \$15 each, over eight weeks old, papers free. S. Caskey, Lanfine, Alta. 26-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED May 22, prize-winning stock, eight weeks, \$17. John A. Thomson, Lacombe, Alta. 26-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, BORN March, 1921, \$45. Theodor Friedricksen, Drake, Sask. 26-3

YORKSHIRES, APRIL FARROWED, FROM large prolific dams and university sire, price \$17, papers included. C. Holtzman, Fliske, Sask. 27-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEX, \$15 each, farrowed May 18; papers furnished. Thos. W. Raeburn, Brercrest, Sask. 28-3

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, WILLOW FARM quality. Prices reasonable. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 27-5

SELECTED YORKSHIRE BOARS, BY TREHERNE KING, middle May farrow, \$15, including papers. Oakhurst Farms, Springfield, Man. 27-2

YORKSHIRES, BORN APRIL 20, \$15 EACH. Ernest Osborne, Fleming, Sask. 25-5

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, from imported stock. Otto Mills, Togo, Sask. 27-5

FOR BIGGER AND BETTER POLAND-CHINAS, write Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 25-5

Chester White

REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES, BRED from 600-pound stock, \$15, eight weeks, with papers. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask. 25-4

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs and bred sows, bacon type. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 26-6

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad, where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad, every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$8.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

REGISTERED DUROCS, 30 MALES, 35 FEMALES, \$12 to \$17, eight weeks, sired by sons of Orions Masterpiece, Top King 5 and Gold Model 2. C. H. Larson, Penzance, Sask. 25-5

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, \$12 each. One choice registered boar, year old. Max Recklen, Girvin, Sask. 26-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, BRED FROM bacon type sire, \$15 each. Thos. W. Milne, River Brae Farm, Keyes, Man. 25-4

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, APRIL litter, \$12 each; papers \$1.00 extra. H. A. Mack, Redvers, Sask. 27-3

BIG BACON TYPE DUROC PIGS, APRIL AND May litters, from Bailey bred boar, \$15 each. Russell and Robertson, Box 103, Elfrs, Sask.

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR PIGS, TWO MONTHS old, from prize winners, price \$10, including pedigree. Q. J. Peterson, Berton, Man.

PURE-BRED DUROCS, EIGHT WEEKS, \$10. R. Brown, Bowell, Alta.

Various

FOR SALE—BACON YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE swine, registered stock. Institutional Farms, Dept. of Public Works, Regina, Sask. 25-4

DOGS, FOXES, FURS & PET STOCK

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPS, PARENTS excellent heelers, intelligent, obedient; photo of sires heeling cattle furnished. Six-week bitches, \$8.00, dogs, \$10; six months old, \$12, dogs, \$15. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 26-3

COLLIE PUPPS, FROM FIRST-CLASS CATTLE dogs. Males, \$6.00; females, \$4.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 26-3

WOLFHOUND PUPPS—STAG-GREY IRISH cross, April 1 litter, \$5.00. W. A. Stirling, Stony Plain, Alta. 26-3

HIGH-CLASS COLLIE AND SHEPHERD PUPPS, cheap; natural heel drivers. Mankato Kennels, Mankato, Minn. 25-5

THE CHOICEST OF PEDIGREED AND REGISTERED silver black breeding foxes. Buy the best. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 13-16

FOR SALE—WELL-BRED COLLIE PUPPS, \$5.00 each. Jos. A. Zender, Provost, Alta. 27-3

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Westholme, B.C., breeder of very vigorous heavy-laying strains of White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Why not get the best? Sale of breeding stock. Write now for illustrated catalogue and price list.

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous**Grass Seed**

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED of best quality, mixed half and half, at 10 cents per pound. Winning at provincial seed fair. Free pamphlet re culture. Prompt shipment. Allow 14 pounds per acre. We specialize. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton (C.N.R.), or Empress (C.P.R.), Alta. 18-1

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GUARANTEED FREE from noxious weeds, government germination test 95%. Supplied 4,400 pounds to government institutions for seed purposes. 8 cents pound, sacks free. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, good heavy seed, grown on clean land, five cents per pound, sacked. Elmer Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 26-5

RYE GRASS, CHOICEST QUALITY, RE-cleaned, 6½ cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can ship collect. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 27-11

Wheat

WINTER WHEAT RIPENS AHEAD OF RUST, frost; hardy western-grown seed, \$4.00 bushel. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 26-5

Rye

GENUINE WINTER RYE, CLEAN, NO NOXIOUS WEEDS, 97% germination, machine run, bushel, \$1.00, sacks included. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 26-5

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD FALL RYE, \$1.00 bushel on car at Broderick, Sask. Knute Brekke.

GOOD FALL RYE, 6½ POUNDS TO BUSHEL, \$1.25 per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. 25-5

1921 FALL RYE, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, F.O.B. Bateman, Sask.; bags extra. H. Dwoiskin, F.O.B., 27-2

CLUB TOGETHER, BUY FALL RYE IN CAR lots, 55 cents, cleaned, f.o.b. H. W. Ellerton, Lawson, Sask. 28-3

FALL RYE SEED, \$1.00 BUSHEL, CLEANED and sacked. C. Christensen, Holden, Alta. 28-2

FALL RYE, CLEAN, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, John Rnfenacht, Hardisty, Alta. 26-3

"Jack of All Trades"

HERE'S an old saying, "Jack of all trades and master of none." This is certainly not true of classified ads. run in The Guide's Farmers' Market Place.

Every year thousands of ads. dealing with all classes of livestock, poultry, seeds, farm lands, farm machinery and miscellaneous farm supplies appear in this department. Not a week goes by but The Guide receives enthusiastic letters telling of the results these inexpensive little ads. bring.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything that other farmers have, want, or will trade, you cannot do better than use the means that have brought success to others.

IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

Full instructions given at top of this page.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

160-ACRE RIVERSIDE FARM, VALUABLE wood, horses, cows, vehicles included to early buyer; estimated 300,000 ft. timber, 15,000 cedar posts, 2,000 telephone poles; on improved road, close neighbors and beautiful lake; fertile tillage for hay, grain, vegetables, etc.; fine range for stock; cozy dwelling, barn. Other interests force sale, \$2,200 gets it, part cash. Opportunity to start right in rapidly-developing section. Act quickly. Chas. J. Hurt, Strout Farm Agency, Vernon, B.C., Can.

160-ACRE FARM, WELL LOCATED, EIGHT horses, 17 cattle, farm machinery, some household furniture included; well located quarter-section in fine grain-growing district; close to improved road; 7½ miles rural village with R.R. station; close school, telephone available; 140 acres easy rolling tillage, raises great crops hay and grain; 20 acres lake-watered pasture and woodland wire-fenced; comfortable frame house; 25-cow barn, granary. Retiring owner sacrifices all for \$5,000, with part cash. S. C. Brown, Strout Farm Agency, Quill Lake, Sask., Canada.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT—We have four half-section farms

SNAP—AMERICAN-ABEL 22 H.P. STEAM engine, good repair. W. S. Wickham, rockside, Sask.

SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 36-60, RUN six seasons, always sheded, \$400. P. B. Peterson, Midale, Sask.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND STEAM THRESHING outfit, must be good repair and priced right. Box 2, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING—EVERY THRESHING MACHINE, separator 32-54, engine 20 H.P. steam, operated 62 days. Peter D. Hofer, Langham, Sask.

WANTED—FORKNER CULTIVATOR, No. 34, good condition or new. A. J. Jolly, Aylesbury, Sask.

FOR SALE—36-60 EVERY SEPARATOR, whole or parts for repairs. R. C. Watson, Wawanosa, Man.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—20-HORSE COMPOUND Sawyer-Massey portable steam engine, in good condition. Box 5, Oak Lake, Man.

SELLING—25 H.P. STEAM TRACTOR, 36-56 separator, Waterloo make, good condition. J. W. Rollins, Sangster, Man.

WANTED—GOOD 36-INCH SEPARATOR, W. Mathison, Roundhill, Alta.

HAY AND FEED

OATS—WE BUY BY SAMPLE OR GRADE, government outturn. Hay for sale or any kind of feed, car lots or less. Laing Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FARM SUPPLIES—BOTTOM WHOLESALE prices on sugar, salt, groceries, also fence posts, lumber, doors, windows. Write McCollom Lbr. & Supply Co., Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

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SALES MAN WANTED FOR "THE OLD RELIABLE Fonthill Nurseries," to solicit orders for high-class nursery stock. Experience unnecessary, territory reserved, highest commissions paid, handsome equipment. Write for full particulars. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—LADY TEACHER, HOLDING second class certificate, for S.D. No. 798, 4½ miles from town. School term commencing August 14. State salary and qualification. Apply with full particulars to the secretary-treasurer, D. Wilson, Estevan, Sask.

WANTED—LADY TEACHER, HOLDING second class certificate, for Sunshine S.D. No. 1773, for school term commencing August 14. State salary. Apply with references to the secretary-treasurer, J. R. Lant, Crossfield, Alta.

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PRUNES! PRUNES! ITALIAN PRUNES WITH that delicious tart-sweet flavor, \$1.00 20-pound crate; \$1.75 express prepaid. Cash with order. Price list other fruits. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C.

GOOSEBERRIES, \$2.00; RED Currants, \$2.00; black currants, \$2.75; raspberries, \$3.25. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C.

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43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 7, 1922

WHEAT—Prices show little change as compared with a week ago but markets have ruled higher, the July future reaching around 132, or five cents higher than the close today. Continued favorable crop reports and declining American and British markets during the past few days reflected on prices in the local Exchange. Trade has been of professional character for the most part and of small proportions. Exporters took considerable wheat early in the week, but during the last few days have been resellers at lower prices on the decline. Conditions are very favorable to a bumper crop at the moment and this is not conducive to higher prices on the balance of the old crop. It is rarely the case, however, that a crop is harvested without anxiety caused by weather conditions at some period of its growth, and anything of this nature would tend to strengthen the market sharply. Apart from that there appears little in the near future that may make wheat sell at better values than exist at the present time.

OATS—Market during past week has been dull with prices practically unchanged. Volume of trade passing has been small, demand for cash oats has fallen off and all contract grades are trading at delivery spreads.

BARLEY—Dull and without feature. Export houses taking all offerings at present levels. Trade very light.

FLAX—Fair demand for cash flax and comparatively light stocks of old crop flax effective in maintaining the premium on the cash article around 25¢ over the new crop future. Trade owned by shippers is thrown back on to the market and repurchased for delivery at a later date.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

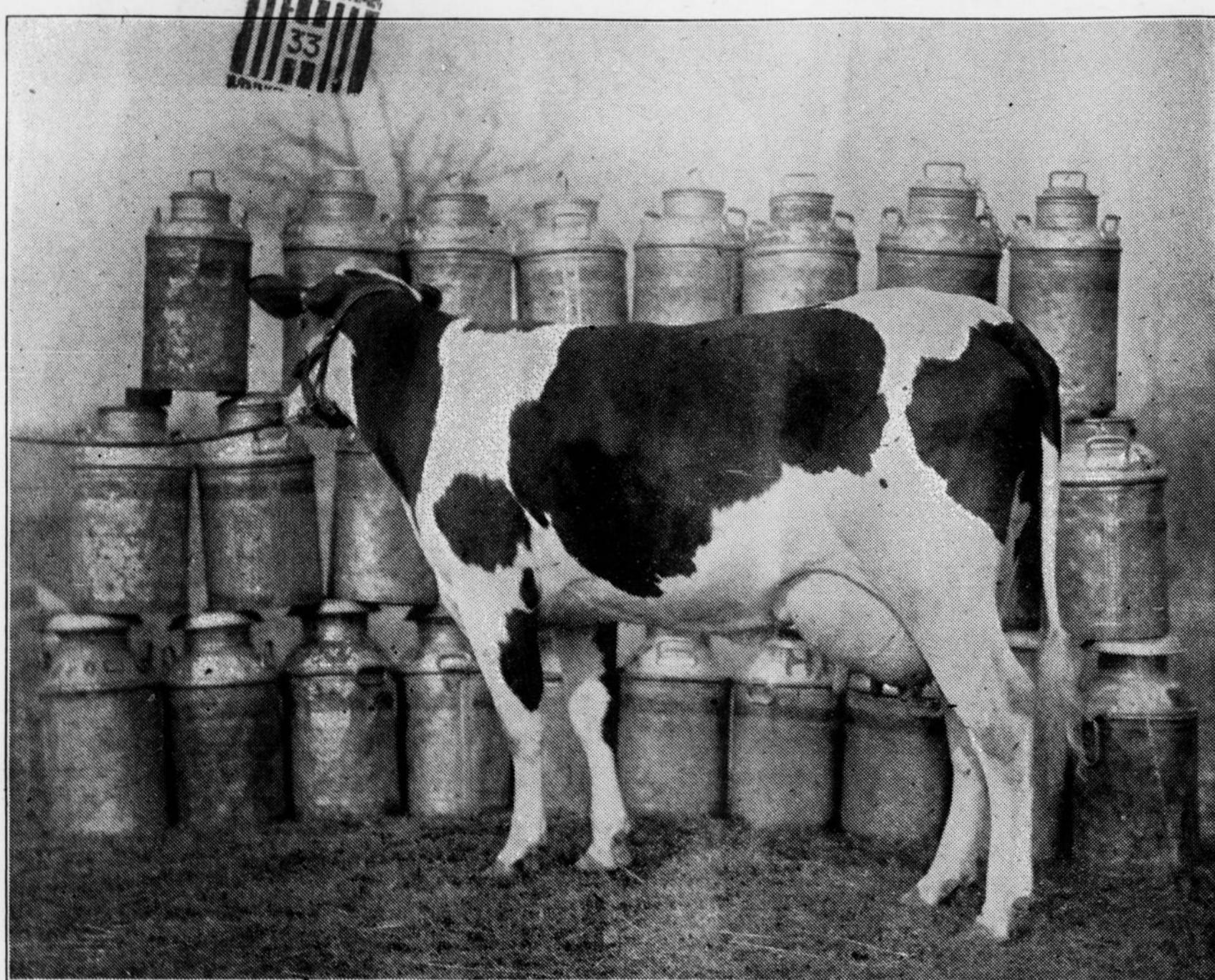
July 3 to July 8 inclusive	Week	Year					
3	4	5	6	7	8	Ago	Ago
Wheat							
July 129 131 130 129 127 125 127 174	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ago Ago
Oct. 121 122 121 119 118 116 120 141							
Oats							
July 53 53 53 52 51 51 52 48	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ago Ago
Oct. 47 47 47 47 46 46 46 46							
Barley							
July 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 80	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ago Ago
Oct. 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 73							
Flax							
July 240 240 236 237 237 239 238 177	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ago Ago
Oct. 221 221 218 218 216 217 219 181							
Rye							
July 87 87 87 85 85 83 83 137	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ago Ago

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Ed	1 Ed	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	Fd	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
July 3	91 531	531	501	50	48	45	651	641	61	601	242	237	222	87
4	93 531	531	514	501	481	46	651	641	61	601	242	237	222	87
5	91 531	531	501	501	481	46	651	641	61	601	238	233	218	87
6	89 53 53	501	50	48	45	45	651	641	61	601	239	234	219	85
7	86 521	491	491	471	441	44	651	631	601	591	239	234	219	85
8	84 511	481	481	461	431	54	651	631	60	59	241	236	221	84
Week Ago	89 521	491	491	491	471	441	651	641	61	601	240	235	220	86
Year Ago	...	49	461	451	44	431	801	76	70	69	177	173	147	137

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 3 to July 8, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Ed	1 Ed	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	Fd	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
July 3	91 531	531	501	50	48	45	651	641	61	601	242	237	222	87
4	93 531	531	514	501	481	46	651	641	61	601	242	237	222	87
5	91 531	531	501	501	481	46	651	641	61	601	238</td			



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